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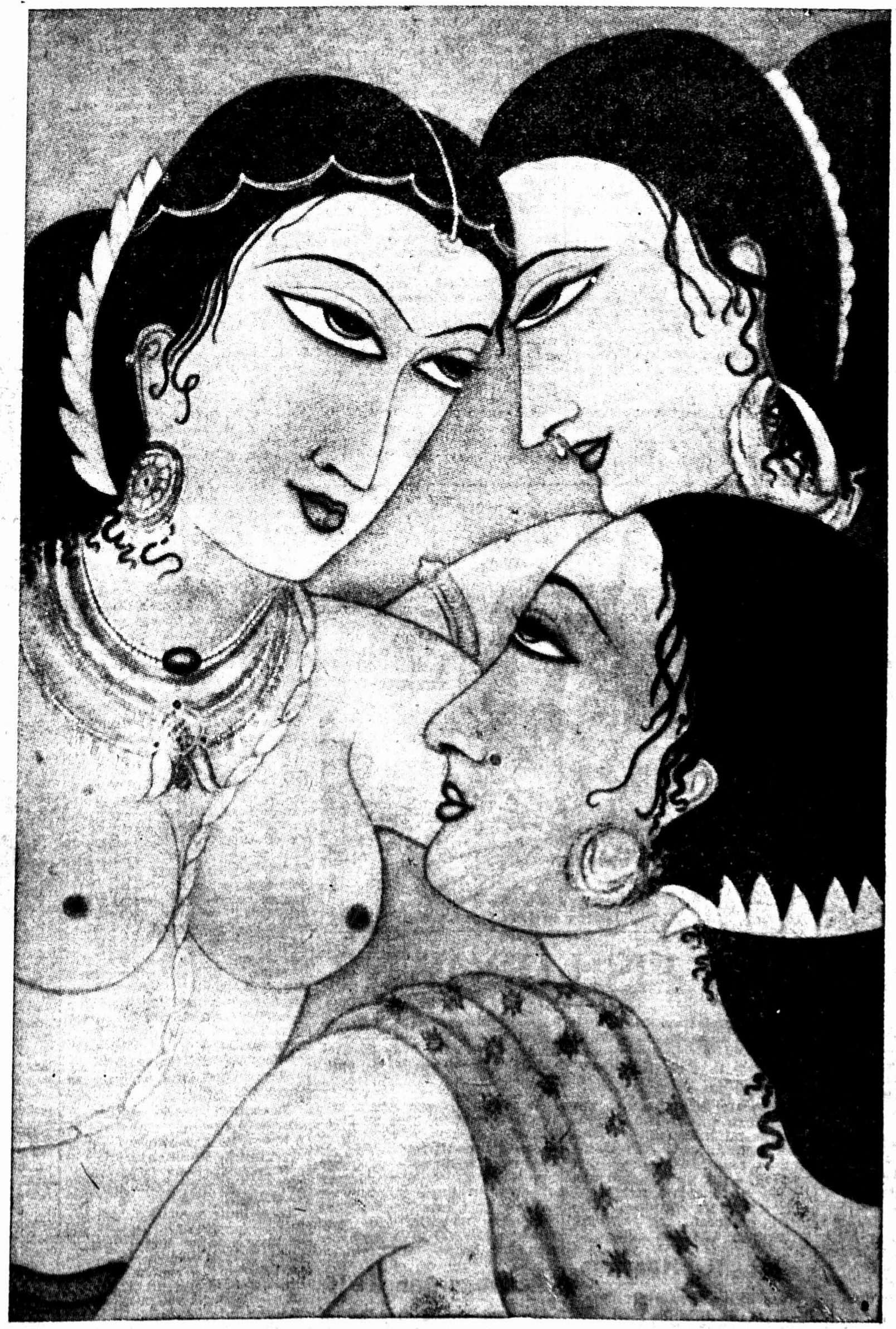
A GREAT RENUNCIATION



Ambapali, a glamorous figure in Buddhist history, renounced her riches and society life and became a convert to Buddhism. This picture of the episode by Y. G. Srimati attracted much attention at the exhibition of her paintings in Madras inaugurated by Rajaji. Srimati is essentially a decorative artist and this painting is a colour composition and not a drawing coloured.

WORLD'S EYES ON INDIA'S HOCKEY TITLE

SEE PAGE 5

Remedy For Kidnapping

BY RUP KUMARI WANCHOO

THERE have been many cases recorded recently of the kidnapping and abduction of young girls. Reading about these cases in newspapers, causes one to pause and contemplate the low moral condition of our present-day society, which leads to such obnoxious crimes.

For, sad to say, the criminals often come from the so-called well-to-do classes, who are known as gentlemen, and the police are even afraid to reveal their names to the public. One would think that any criminal would be considered a criminal and be treated as such by the police. But, although it is degrading to admit this fact, in an independent country even the minions of Law and Order are cowed down by criminals of the upper classes. Otherwise, why should they hide their names from the public? Indeed it is necessary to public their names in order to to make public their names in order to set an example, as a deterrent measure for other would-be-low breakers. It dwoes not make a crime the less vicious if the criminal had once been a gentleman.

*

Till the world lasts, crime will prevail. This is human nature. We run down America because of increase in crimes there. But, at least in America, the law punishes a criminal adequately, if he is found guilty. The America Police force is more stable and trustworthy. There is no squeamishness shown by them in handling the criminal, who has been rich and well-known in society. To them duty is duty. Why should our police officers hesitate, or differentiate in dealing with high-born criminals? Surely, the committing of a crime takes away the privilege from any man of being considered a gentleman. If he degrades himself, he is just like any ordinary vagabond, and should be treated as such. Although our country is now independent, it is a sorry state of affairs that we are still wallowing in a slavish mentality. We have a false notion of the high-born and the low-born. Not only in cases of kidnapping, but also in other criminal cases, of murder, black-marketing, theft etc., the same partiality is shown by the police. Surely, there must be a cause for this disability of our police force. In my opinion, this is due to the legacy left us by our forefathers, who have bound our minds so rigidly by the caste-system. We cannot break away from it, until the whole system is overhauled.

*

However, to come to our point, I would like to say that such cases should be given the serious attention they deserve, and not treated lightly. Kidnapping, either of a man, woman or child, is not a petty crime in any case. The victim is generally taken unawares and overpowered by overwhelming numbers. The reason for such crimes is generally blackmail for ransom, and dishonourable assault if the victim is of the female sex. Kidnappers are generally callous criminals and do not stop at murder after having gained their ends. They have even been known to do away with little children, who have had the misfortune to fall into their hands, and whose parents have not satisfied the greed of the kidnappers by paying the ransom demanded.

In the recent case at Rewa,

(Continued on Page 23, Col. 3)

WEEK-END FUN

A pretty girl sat alone on a park bench. Nearby a policeman patrolled his beat. By and by a young man strolled along and casually seated himself beside the girl. The cop approached the bench and eying the man suspiciously asked: "Is this guy annoying you miss?"

"No," was the reply, "but maybe he would if you'd go away."

* * *

Explained the girl who had sauntered into work quite late one morning, "The reason I was delayed was because there was a man following me." When the boss expressed the opinion that he didn't see what difference that would make, she countered with, "But he was walking so slow it took him so long to catch up."

* * *

The family was objecting to its son's girl, insisting that he ought to be little more particular about the feminine company he was keeping.

"I'm sorry, Dad," said the boy, "but that's the best girl I can get with the car we've got."

* * *

While inspecting a new hospital, the Czechoslovakian Minister of Health observed a group of men banging their heads against the wall and asked who they were and why they acted that way.

"Those," explained the escorting doctor, "are just men who returned from abroad."

* * *

Comrade Petrov, vice-commissar of the Bureau of Supply, explained to a group of visitors in Moscow, "When there is food in the villages and none in the cities—like today, alas—that is right deviation. Should we ever reach the point where there was food in the cities and none in the villages, that would be left deviation."

Ivan, a puzzled guest from Czechoslovakia, interrupted, "What if there were food both in the cities and the villages?"

"That, Comrade," snapped the vice-commissar, "would be capitalist propaganda."

* * *

The Bulgarian Ministry of the Interior announces that in order to save paper, the names of arrested officials will no longer be published. This procedure will be replaced by the publication of the names of officials who have not yet been arrested.

* * *

The young people of the Soviet zone of Germany who came to Berlin for a recent Communist rally had a wealth of jokes which left no doubt as to their real feelings.

One is about a teacher telling her pupils of Nero, the Roman Emperor. To entice their interest she first omits the name.

"He was a cruel man," she says, "a ruler who did nothing but evil, who persecuted the Christians...."

All aroused at this point, one who belongs to a Red youth brigade gets up and shouts: "Teacher, if you go any further, I'll have to report you!"

* * *

Czechoslovakian Communists were conducting a purge. An old gypsy was brought before the commissar. "How long," asked the commissar, "have you been a member of the Party?"

"Many years, Commissar."

"And your father?"

"Oh, he was a member too, and my grandfather, and my great-grandfather."

"Now listen,' said the commissar dubiously, "back in those days there was no Party."

"Oh, that didn't make any difference," replied the gypsy. "We were stealing anyway."

* * *

A troubled comrade wrote his superior: "It is becoming increasingly difficult to reach the downtrodden masses in America. In the spring they are forever polishing their cars. In the summer they take vacations. In the fall they go to football ga: And in the winter you can't get away from their television sets. Please give me suggestions on how to let them know how oppressed they really are."

* * *

A Soviet official says it's impossible for Russia to have an economic depression. It's also next to impossible for a person to fall out of a well.

* * *

"Did you see in the paper where Slobinski was arrested yesterday for reading capitalistic literature?" the Commie asked.

"No," answered his friend, "but I did notice his obituary on page four."

* * *

On the bulletin board of a state-owned factory in the Soviet sector of Berlin appeared this notice:

"When it becomes necessary, we shall march in the ranks of the glorious Red Army to defend the peace." Signed the management.

The following day this postscript appeared: "Have fun!" Signed the Employees.

* * *

In a Hungarian industrial centre, walls are covered nightly with anti-Stalin inscriptions. Furious Reds, tired of wiping off the chalkings, wrote one day in their place: "Why don't you do this in broad daylight, you cowardly curs!"

Next morning there was an answer: "Sorry, but in the daylight we are too busy parading with you fellows!"

* * *

A bereaved family in Prague published the customary death notice in a newspaper. It ran:

"God the Almighty having seen fit to call to a better realm our beloved son...."

The following day the entire family was sent to a slave labour camp. The secret police charged them with "grumbling about conditions and "slandering the state."

* * *

After he he came home from his first day of school, my grand-nephew had the following telephone conversation with his grandmother:

Donnie (in a half-whisper): "Hello, Nan. can I come up?"

Nan: "What does your mother say about it?"

Donnie: "I haven't talked it over with her yet."

Nan: "Well, have you been a --od boy in school today?"

Donnie: "I didn't OVERDO it, Nan."

* * *

Little Peter went off to Sunday School for the first time. His manners were not always perfect, so his mother lectured him before he departed. When he returned she asked, anxiously. "Did you show the other children how well you can behave, as I told you?"

"Yes, Mummy," Peter replied, confidently. "Why, I even said 'No, thank you,' when the teacher offered me a plate full of money!"

* * *

Four-year-old Marlis loves lollipops. The other day she returned from a visit next door with a huge one, which she sucked lustily. I told her that it was nearly dinnertime, and she ought not to eat the candy until later.

Marlis smacked her lips. "All right, mother," she assured me. "I'll just LICK it now and EAT it after awhile!"

"THE OLD ROUTINE"

Barrow in 'The Omaha World-Herald'

CAN FISH DROWN?

SINCE respiration in fish is basically the same as it is in land animals—a matter of getting oxygen into contact with blood corpuscles which will carry it to the body tissues that need it, fish will drown if their oxygen supply is cut off.

There are several ways in which fish can drown. One is mechanical interference with their normal mode of respiration—a ceaseless business of gulping water in through the mouth, passing it through the gills where the dissolved oxygen is absorbed, and expelling it through the gill slits.

How It Happens

If a fish has a stick thrust through its mouth and gills and is then dragged at abnormal speed through the water (as small boys often do), it will die of drowning, that is, suffocation, because it cannot "breathe" naturally.

A more wholesale extermination of fish through deoxygenation of water sometimes takes place in summer, when fish that have been landlocked in a pond or lagoon find the water getting too warm and at the same time swarming with fast-multiplying small forms of animal and plant life.

It is not because green water is poisonous that fish ordinarily do not live in a green stagnant pool. It is because the myriads of lesser organisms living there snatch up every available molecule of oxygen for themselves, so that there is none left to pass through the gill walls and enrich the fishes' blood.

Pollution Can Do It

But this minor tragedy of the water is on a small scale and unimportant compared with what fish are often up against in rivers and lakes polluted by the outpourings of factories.

Sometimes these polluting agents are chemicals that directly poison the fish. But much more often they are things that the swarming bacterial life of inland waters can use for food. The microbes feed greedily, using up oxygen in the process, until the water will not supply enough for fish respiration.

Where Was The Moon?

By Phyllis Robbins

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.)

THE very next day we were to sail to the Land of the Midnight Sun. "Midnight Sun." Words that for years had held a picture of enchantment before my eyes. That last evening ashore in New York I glanced through a newspaper.

"I won't be reading one of these for quite a while," I thought.

My eyes fell on the weather charts: "Full moon, July 7th." The night we were to be at the North Cape. A midnight sun and a full moon! But on our way north I found myself in the midst of strange, new sights, and for the time being I gave no further thought to the moon.

First, there was Iceland; or rather, part of Iceland: all that the low clouds and the cruise schedule allowed us to see. We never went near a range of volcanic peaks, or a big glacier which fed the "Golden Falls." But the falls themselves we did see, in their glory.

*

Rain came down in curtains, but did not seem to cool the ground, which was cracked and letting off steam wherever it could. As cracks were everywhere, it was oozing steam everywhere. I expected a geyser to spout up at any moment under my feet.

After a long, damp drive we had lunch, a creditable one, considering where we were. Here the ground was more active than ever. It not only steamed; it bubbled with water. And here was the show geyser of the island. It has no punctual schedule like Old Faithful in the Yellowstone; but at lunch someone announced to us that if we walked in the rain up to a small round pool, under which the geyser slumbered, it would probably perform for us.

Because, he explained to his listeners, men were at that moment busy throwing into the pool cakes of the best whale-oil soap, seventy-five pounds of them. This was on the theory that when the soap melted, it formed a coverlet which held in the heat; the geyser would grow restless, like any sleeper who has on too many blankets, and would end by ridding itself of the heavy covering in the only way it knew—by erupting.

The geyser apparently felt on that chilly day as we all did, that extra warmth was a cozy thing to rejoice over, not to scatter into the air, for after we had hung round, snapping a lot of grayish photographs, while the rain dropped down our necks, we gladly piled into our seats for the return to the port, and the cavalcade of cars departed. I need not have worried over the activity of geysers under my feet.

*

With this beginning, we recalled what we had been told, that 60 per cent of the time within the Arctic Circle the sun is blanketed by clouds and fog. During the next two days, as we crossed the waste of the Arctic Ocean, always under lowering skies, we had reason to believe that this estimate was on the cheerful side of the truth. Our course toward the North Cape took us between islands with stark volcanic peaks of a purple-black, till on the third day the islands on our right gave place to the ragged capes of Norway, patched with snow. We steamed slowly past Hammerfest, northernmost city in the world. It used to be a port of call on these cruises, before it was levelled flat during the war.

"Do you suppose that's the North Cape?" people were asking each other, hours before we could possibly get there.

Despite the discouraging grayness most of the passengers were full of zeal with their cameras. All sorts and sizes were slung round their necks or dangling from their wrists. The readings of various light meters were compared. And advice and heated discussions could be heard all over the ship.

"A red filter? What for? I never heard of such a thing."

"I've practiced taking sunsets all spring."

Anyone who spoke with loud conviction gathered audience.

Now and then the voice on the loudspeaker made some welcome interruption: "Word from the Cape. A favourable outlook, for the wind is right for clearing skies. Photographers, be on the

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OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Food Debate In Parliament

KIDWAI PLIES LONELY CANOE

Mrs. Durgabai Causes A Surprise

NEW DELHI by Air.

FOOD AND SUGAR DOMINATED THE WEEK IN NEW DELHI. ACCORDING TO WESTERN STANDARDS UNDER THE SCHEME OF JOINT RESPONSIBILITY, EVERY MINISTER IS JOINTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACTS OF HIS CABINET.

During the two-day Food debate in Parliament, the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and the Planning Minister spoke with one tongue while the Food Minister plyed his own lonely canoe. In the West, the Food Minister having been out voted both at the Cabinet meeting and the meeting of the Congress Party should have either followed the majority decision or should have resigned. It is after the resignation that a Minister may be allowed to explain reasons for his resignation. The Congress cum Kidwai conception of Joint Responsibility is in accordance with the genius of the people of India. Explaining the Congress brand of Joint Responsibility at Bombay, Mr. Kidwai that under Joint Responsibility the acts of one Minister were binding on his other colleagues. It actually meant that whatever Mr. Kidwai did was binding on all his collegues of the Cabinet but whatever they did was not binding on him. Mr. Kidwai has been asserting the unreliability of statistics. He did not disclose his yardstick, by which he measured India's food production and consumption. If official statistics were the guess work of the officials. Mr. Kidwai's figures were his guess work, which for want of a better term is called "institutional economics" official statistics have at least saved the country from starvation. Only future can disclose what Mr. Kidwai's statistics have in store for this country.

RICE DECONTROL

De-control of rice in Utter Pradesh could be attributed to the de-control psychology generated by Mr. Kidwai. Problem of Food is the problem of rice in this country. Wheat deficit can easily be met by imports. It is not so with rice. Wheat may be de-controlled, if the winter crop were satisfactory. There has been no intention to de-control rice. And yet it has been de-controlled by the wisemen of the Utter Pradesh. There was a sense of unreality in the Food debate. To quote Mr. Gadgil. "the whole of Madras State is completely under de-control. In Hyderabad except for rice, there is complete de-control. In Utter Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh except for Wheat there is complete de-control. And yet we are told that the basic policy remains unaltered" There is no mystery in the illogical in consistency. White can be black and black, white.

BITTER SUGAR

Sugar has become bitter so far as the Indian consumer is concerned. He has to pay through his nose for the sugar, when a man-made sugar famine is created. He has also to pay through his nose, when sugar is in plenty. The universal law of supply and demand has ceased to operate in the sugar trade. The profiteering patriots are allowed to escape with their money bags, while the builders of sugar industry are being harrassed to pay higher price for their sugar so that it might be exported. The foreigner has no obligation towards India. He is not willing to pay for his sugar more than he pays, say for Java or Cuba Sugar.

The Government does not call upon the sugar industrialists to meet the bill. Having the authority of Government, it has coerced the consumer to pay for exports. Mr. Kidwai is a party to this coercion. Here he did not differ with the Finance Minister because the Finance Minister has accepted the Kidwai Plan. This is called the Welfare State in action.

MRS. DURGABAI'S ACTION

Mrs. Durgabai, a Member of the Planning Commission is believed to have protested to the commission that the Khosla Report on the Krishna Punnar Project in Madras State was sent to the Chief Minister of that State without her knowledge. People who live in glass houses do not generally throw stones. Mrs. Durgabai is an exception. She carried on correspondence with the leader of the Opposition in the Madras Legislature on the same subject without the knowledge of her colleagues but lodged her protest when another member did so. Here is another, so far uncontradicted news item about her.

MADRAS, August 26. Mrs. Durgabai disclosed here yesterday that she had fought for and obtained a few crores of rupees from the Union Government which would be administered independent of Ministries and allotted exclusively to non-official social service agencies. When she was drafted to the Commission, she said, she was amazed to find that no provision had been made for social services. She immediately met the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister and urged them to make a decent allotment for social service."

This news came as a surprise in New Delhi, firstly because there was no fight and secondly because Mrs. Durgabai had not consulted her colleagues of the Planning Commission before making the disclosure.

Mrs. Durgabai added that there were 6,000 institutions in the country, 100 of which were on national level. She promised monetary help to deserving institutions which had rendered a good account of themselves.

Some comments are necessary. Firstly, only Parliament can authorise withdrawals from the Consolidated Fund. Secondly every pie withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund has to be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Auditor-General. Thirdly, Mrs. Durgabai not being a Member of Government cannot bind the Government by her promises. In fact, she has no business to hold out promises. Lastly account of the so called social institutions shall have to be audited by the Auditor-General's Staff who shall have to certify that the money allotted had been properly spent.

DOGRA RULE ENDS

Sri Karan Singh took Office during the week. This followed the liquidation of the Dogra dynasty and the Kingship of Maharaja Harisingh. Karan Singh took oath of fidelity to the Constitution of Kashmir, which does not exist. It has yet to be framed. This was not regarded as illegal or illogical by the legal pandits in the Government of India.

Sheikh Sahib's pocket bureau, the Constitutent Assembly will shortly discuss India's Five Year Plan. The Kashmir sector of the Plan will cost Rs. thirteen crores, Rs. ten crores of which will be directly contributed by the Indian Tax-payer. The remainder Rs. three crores will be contributed by Abdullah's Government, which may be reimhursed by India through Aid to Kashmir Fund. Congress Gods and Goddess will not like this, but the issue is whether Indian tax-payer's money could be squandered in furtherance of objects which are outside the terms of "appeasement of Abdulla settlement." Abdulla has acceeded to India in respect of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications. Money therefore spent on objects other than these three subjects is an unauthorised payment. Then again, Kashmir accounts are not subject to Indian Audit. How the Government will account this expenditure to Parliament? The reply is simple. The Congress Members of Parliament are not interested in tax-payer's money. They are interested in earning the approbation of the Ministers. These legal hair splitting does not appeal to them.

P. M.'S DEFENCE LINE

The Prime Minister's second line of defence may be very impressive by their numbers and looks. Intellectually majority

(Continued on Page 14)

SACRED RELICS

Casket containing the relics of two of Lord Buddha's two chief disciples, Sariputta and Moggallana, as originally discovered at Sanchi "Stupa".

SANCHI VIHARA

SANCHI VIHARA—The newly-built 'Sanchi Vihara' at Sanchi (Bhopal) where the Relics of Lord Buddha's two chief disciples, Sariputta and Moggallana, will be re-enshrined on November 30 next. India's Prime Minister Nehru will perform its opening ceremony.

ALCOHOL TIED TO CRIME

Drink Steps Up Auto Fatalities By 50 Per Cent

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

THE CLOSE INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ALCOHOL AND CRIME ARE POINTED OUT BY DR. ROBERT V. SELIGER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON ALCOHOL HYGIENE, IN A RECENT REPORT ON CONTEMPORARY ALCOHOLISM IN AMERICA.

Many observers have pointed out that drinking is frequently associated with criminal acts or behaviour, Dr. Seliger says. While certainly most drinkers are not criminals, he continues, it is felt that:

1. Crime often is planned where alcohol is sold.

2. The criminal often seeks accomplices in a tavern.

3. The criminal is seldom courageous and often uses alcohol to depress his inhibitions and allay his fears.

4. The spoils of crime are often divided in a tavern.

5. Alcohol tends to remove the element of self-criticism from the criminal in relation to himself and his acts.

Dr. Seliger underscores the assertion that the "worst criminal killer of today is the drinking driver. Because of the more common use of the tests for intoxication, we are acquiring startling information about the deaths caused by drinking drivers", he declares.

Study Cited

A 10-year study conducted at Cleveland by Dr. S. R. Gerber is then cited in which it was determined that for this period the alcohol incidence for automobile fatalities reached more than 50 per cent. More startling still, this study disclosed that the greatest number of killers at the wheel belonged to the group of so-called "moderate" drinkers.

For further support of his thesis, Dr. Seliger turns to the Banay study of alcoholic criminals in a state prison for felons.

This survey has reported:

"1. It is generally known that some drinkers might, in spite of frequent intoxication, go on for the rest of their lives without ever violating more than conventions or civilized conduct, while there are other whose even casual drinking might lead to serious criminal consequences.

"2. In alcholism, evidence of psychopathology is more readily discernible than in the history of the average crimina. offender. Poorly integrated personality, emotional instability paranoid traits, conflicts with environment, and frustration of multitudiness nature are the more common findings

"3. Not all inmates, who are included in previous or more recent alcoholic, can be justly classified as such, and their habits run parallel to criminality rather than being etiological.

"This explains the high percentage given for alcoholic offenders by some institutions, which claim as high as 60 per cent of them.

"The significant finding of the study is that in 25 per cent of the total offenders, alcoholism was closely related to the commission of the crime or was directly responsible for it. (Some jails and workhouses report an alcoholic-inmate percentage as high as 80 per cent. Many of these were arrested on minor charges of drunkenness or disturbing the peace.)

"4. Though a large majority of all types of alcoholic offenders are passing through many corrective institutions throughout the states still, little is done for the study, understanding, treatment, and prevention of this form of delinquency.

"The intemperate offenders live in a state of suspended alcoholic animation in prisons, until upon their release they shortly fall back into their previous habits and are sent back to prison because of another sentence or for violation of parole.

"5. Most significant with the alcoholic criminal, in contrast with the general offender, is the higher incidence of assault, while with the general group, crimes against property tend to have precedence. The alcoholic group is characterized by more frequent violence, which necessitates a greater social, economic, and medical emphasis.

Police Records

The Banay report also states that "another study was made of 22 inmates convicted of murder, first-degree. Well supported prison, police, and social-service records indicated that 10 of these men had used alcohol frequently to excess. Of the others, 8 had used alcohol occasionally, but not to excess.

In another study cited was observed that one out of every nine arrests in Washington is that of a woman, as is one of every 10 commitments to prison. Intoxication is the cause of nearly 42 per cent of the commitments of women and nearly 56 per cent of men.

Only about one person out of nine arrested was sent to prison. The licenses of 1,725 drivers were revoked or suspended in one year for driving while under the influence of toxicants.

Exploits Of The Hermit-crab

BATTLE ROYAL WHEN 2 WANT SAME SHELL

BY T.V. SUBRAHMANYAM

CRAB dishes to some are daintier than prawns or fish. There are, of course, edible and non-edible varieties. The Hermit-crab, like a joker, can get in and out of shells. Sometimes two hermit crabs have an eye on the same shell, and then there is a battle royal.

EVERYBODY knows what a "crab' looks like. No one who has ever seen a crab can forget its armoured body, pincer-like hands and numerous legs. Some consider 'crab-dish' to be superior to and daintier than 'prawns or fish'; and fishermen are particularly clever in capturing the edible varieties and supplying a regular stock of them in the market.

Apart from the economic aspect, however, Natural History has some interesting facts to reveal about these humble animals of the sea-shore—facts which cannot but stagger the imagination of every aesthetic man whether he be a poet or philosopher, scientist or layman

Classification

All crabs possess a well developed carapace or a shield-like plate covering the major part of the body. The eyes are borne on movable stalks. Technically crabs and their allies are grouped under 'Decapoda' which term signifies that the members possess ten legs, five at each side. Based upon the nature and size of the abdomen. Decapods are divided into three sub-orders: the 'Macrura', 'Anomura' and 'Brachyura'. In Macrura the abdomen is long and held in extended position (e.g. prawns and shrimps.) In Brachyura the abdomen is greatly reduced and tucked beneath the body (e.g. True Crabs). Anomura comprises those forms intermediate between the above two (eg. Mole-crabs and Hermit-crabs).

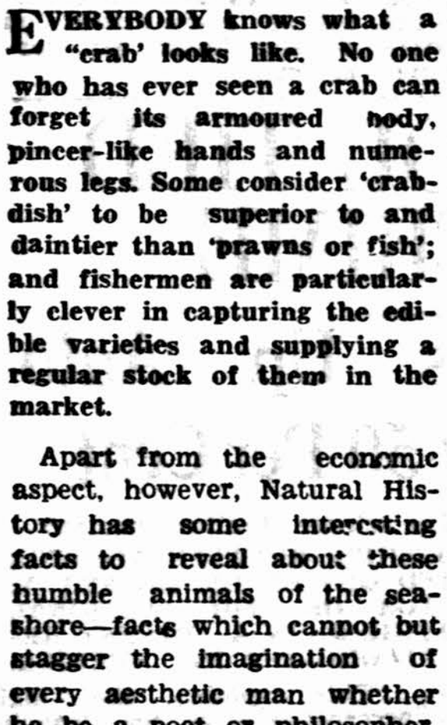

Figure 1

Habitat

Crabs are of littoral habitat. They occur in all sea-coasts. Some are brackish or fresh-water forms and a few are adapted to terrestrial life. The first pair of legs in all crabs are invariably modified into powerful pincerlike 'Chelae' with which the animal captures and crushes its prey. The remaining four pairs are adapted either for crawling or swimming or for both. Movement of crabs is peculiar. They run sideways with great speed and facility.

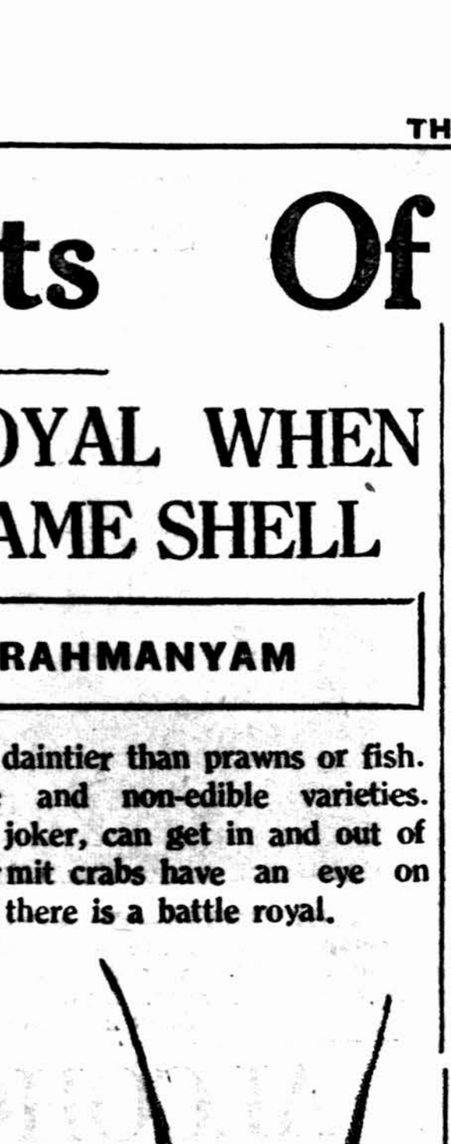

Figure 2

This they are able to accomplish by virtue of the all-round vision they obtain by means of the movable eyes situated on raised stalks.

Not only in habits but also in size, shape and colour crabs show great variation. Some are brightly coloured in metallic green, blue, yellow or red and some have no colour at all. Some are light and small others are large and heavy. In shape they vary widely and we have 'Scyllas and Charybdis's and Neptunes' among them.

How Caught

The larger crabs are edible and many are caught entangled in fishing nets. Some are dug out of their abodes under-stones or in burrows in the littoral zone. Wicker baskets or 'creels' or crab-pots are also employed in capturing crabs. "These creels are made each with an aperture which permits the animal to enter but forbids its egress—just like a common wire mouse-trap. A piece of a fish is fastened at the bottom of the creel and the whole appartus let down to the bottom of the sea guarded by a line connected with a float by means of which the fishermen draw it up and remove the contents"

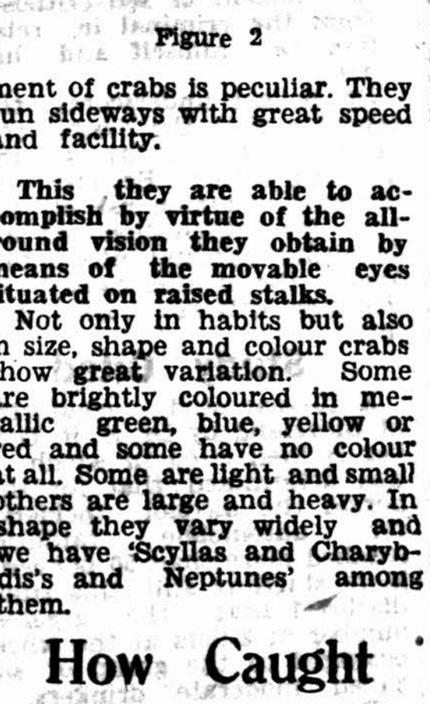

Figure 3

Some Common Types

We shall now describe briefly some of the attractive types of crabs that thrive along Western India sea-coast, especially on the Bombay sea-shore.

FIGURE 1

EMERITA is a mole-crab having an oval body about an inch in diameter. Its carapace is pinkish in colour. The animal resides buried in sand in the littoral region. Sometimes these crabs get exposed when disturbed by receiving waves but they dexterously manage to bury themselves and get out of sight. Not infrequently they get entangled in weeds and debris which are wafted ashore by advancing waves.

FIGURE 2

ALBUNEA is another mole crab of a stronger build. The antennae and other appendages are very prominent and fringed with hair. They live buried in sand near low tide mark and are often caught in fishermen's nets.

FIGURES 3 AND 4

PAGURUS are of the common Hermit-crab. Unlike other crabs the body of the hermit-crab is soft and is not protected by any shelly armour. Nature, however, has endowed it with sufficient intelligence to protect itself by inserting the hinder part of its body into any empty molluscan shell. Figure 3 is the naked animal and figure 4 within a foreign shell. Consequent upon the adaptation to the shell mode of life, the abdomen of the animal gets twisted the lower appendages get atrophied and one of the two 'chelae' gets abnormally developed. Hermit—crabs are very common on Bombay sea-coast and most of the empty shells of whelks and periwinkles found among the oyster belts of Bandra are occupied by them. "Sometimes two hermit crabs wish to obtain possession of the same shell and then there is a battle royal. When the crab grows larger, he only has to change his old shell for a new one and it is very amusing to see these creatures slipping their tails first into one shell and then into another until they have pleased themselves with good fit."

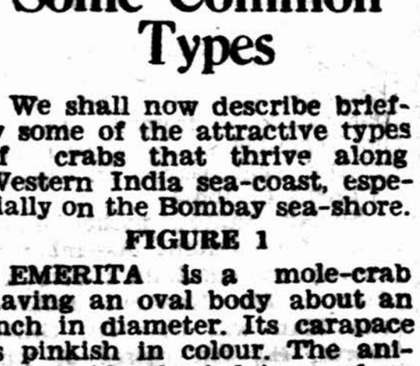

Figure 7

FIGURE 5

GELASIMUS is a very interesting example of 'calling-crab'. It is a stout crab burrowing in mud or sand between tide marks. Its eyes are set on long pedicles and one of the chelae' is developed to a size as big as that of the body and painted metallic red or scarlet. These crabs in hundreds come out of their holes and it is a sight to see them waving their prominent 'chelae' rythmically in a 'beckoning fashion' reminding us of a number of dhobies washing clothes. Hence the name 'dhobi-crabs' or 'calling-crabs' to these animals. Along the ridges of the Sion mangrove area we can come across endless number of this type of crabs.

Figure 6

FIGURE 6

MAIA is a Spider crab, having a rounded thorny carapace, a pair of powerful, tubercled 'chelae' and hairy legs, resembling a giant spider.

FIGURE 7

CALAPPA is an example of box crab. The 'chelae' are stout and crested and the legs normal adapted for crawling or walking.

FIGURE 8

MATUTA is another box crab differing from the above in that the body and the legs are lighter and more flattened and adapted to the swimming mode of life. The carapace is shield-like, with a large triangular spine projecting on either side.

FIGURE 9

NEPTUNUS is a common edible crab assuming a fair size. The carapace is beautifully coloured with three large bright red spots at the hinder region. The last pair of legs is well modified for swimming.

FIGURE 10

DORIPPE is an example of 'masked crab'. It is light coloured and slender and has a peculiar habit of covering itself with a bivalve shell. The last two pairs of legs are specially modified with hooked terminals for the purpose of holding the shell. The carpace is beautiful sculptured.

Numerous other examples of crabs can be added but with those already described we can conclude that even these apparently insignificant animals as crabs present to our eyes innumerable marvels—marvels which increase in number and beauty as our enthusiasm for appreciating them increases.

Figure 8

Figure 9

Figure 10

Other Nations Mobilise To Wrest India's Hockey Title

CAPTAIN of the Indian hockey team to the 1952 Helsinki Games, Mr. D. Singh, known to hockey-fans as "Babu", writes in this article his impressions of various tours undertaken by him with the Indian team. Babu toured with Dhyan Chand to East Africa. He was then vice-captain of the Indian team which went to the London Olympic Games in 1948. Babu also narrates the standard of hockey in European countries. He sounds a note of warning that if we do not take proper care to coach our boys in schools and colleges we may find ourselves in hot water in near future. In this respect he draws attention of the Government too to come to the help of all and see that India does not lose the only gold medal which she has been winning since a decade.

Britain's Eyes On Melbourne

BRITISH hockey, which has proved a strong challenge to India in the last two olympic games has its eye firmly fixed on the next games at Melbourne four years hence, and is planning to make a strong bid to win the title. In view of this and the interest other European countries are taking in this game, it would be worthwile starting in an earnest way from now for retaining the only world title India has been winning for a decade.

By Capt. D. Singh

During the various tours of the European countries I have noticed a keen desire amongst the people there to catch up the style with which we play. But there is a very big difference in the technique and the style of play between India and European hockey. Their game has more of brawn while ours has more of brain. That is no disparaging remark to make since the game is modelled that way.

Our offence plays cross and through passes with hit and push as the occasion demands, whereas they hit a ball hard to their player even when quite close. Their style is based on Soccer Style i.e. inter-change of positions. Their stick work and ball central are not comparable to ours.

But they certainly play the game in earnest and in proper spirit. If an European team is behind by even 5 goals at the halftime, they will go on playing spiritedly till the last minute and will go all out. Their determination to win and to put up their best, however unfavourable the odds may be, is worthy of emulation.

Hit And Run Method

The Europeans also do not use the wrist in hitting, scooping and dribbling in as deft a manner as we do, and are easily baffled by body swerve. They believe more in hit and run or push and go and do not usually draw out an opponent in order to give a clear pass. I am of the opinion that on the whole, their standard of play today, though definitely inferior to us is gradually rising and on the upgrade, and it may not be far off when they will be serious contenders to the title in the only game in which we have been supreme for about a decade.

I suggest that any sense of complacency in the game now is uncalled for, and I shall stress, with all the emphasis at my command, that we pay more attention to improve our standard of play by giving proper coaching especially to student players in the schools and colleges and the Government must give proper encouragement where it it due.

My experiences started as a member of the Indian Hockey team that toured South India and Ceylon in 1946 After a few exhibition matches in South India, we proceeded to Ceylon. It is a very pretty place. The Ceylonese gave us grand receptions wherever we went, and we thoroughly enjoyed our week's stay there. The standard of hockey in Ceylone is not high as the game is not very popular there.

Then came my first tour to East Africa, as a member of the Indian team in the year 1947 under the captainship of Dhyan Chand, the wizard of hockey. Our tour included in its itinerary, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyka besides small places like Zanzibar and Cesalls Islands. The tour proved highly successful. All the players lived and played like a well-knit family and considered themselves very lucky. Wherever we went in East Africa, and especially at Mombasa, huge crowds turned up to watch us play and I take my hat off to the people there who treated us in a royal manner.

Wizards Of The Stick To Note

Later in the 1951 tour to East Africa, when I was the captain, we played against selected sides irrespective of caste and creed. Ours was quite a good side sent out from India after the partition of the country. In all, we played 27 games on the tour, won all and scored 270 goals as against 13 scored against us. We played in all the big cities of East Africa like Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Kampala, Eldoret, Kitale, Kisumu, Dar-ul-Salam and Zanzibar. But stiffest opposition was put up against us by teams in Nairobi, the capital of Kenya.

In Nairobi, we played all our games on grounds which were very nicely levelled. Such grounds suit the players in the offence admirably but may prove almost a nightmare to the defence. The ground would not admit abrupt and quick change of direction, the uncertain foot-hold being the main cause. For such grounds one should have shoes with rough soles to give them a firm grip. An accidental fall would invariably result in many cuts and bruises on the person.

Hockey In Other Lands

Then came the two Olympics of 1948 (London) and 1952 (Helsinki). Due to the war the Olympic Games were not held since 1936 (Berlin). India and England had never before met in any international hockey match and I very well remember having seen a pamphlet, just a few days before the 1948 Olympics, that indicated England certain of its victory on home grounds We started our Olympic fixtures, beating Austria 8-1, Argentina 9-1, Spain 2-0, Holland 2-1, and England in the finals very decisively by 4-0. I must, however, mention that India had really stiff opposition from both Holland and England. Incidentaly it was the first Olympics held after the partition of India and few good players from India had opted out. In Pakistan, where the game was modelled on the same pattern as ours, we had yet another challenger to our supremacy, but we had no occasion to play against them as they lost in the semi-final to England in the other half.

It has always been pretty comfortable for the Indian Olympic sides to win the championship till 1936, but since then the game of hockey had been taken up seriously by other countries also, particularly England and Holland, and they improved their standard to very great deal.

Yet we won the title again, and maintained our supremacy in no uncertain manner. The conditions of the playground there did not suit us and the wet weather was unfamiliar.

Here in India, our grounds are much better with grass mowed, short and perfectly levelled. The European grounds are heavier, the grass long and mostly wet, which makes the ball go slower and reduces the game to a slow pace. A very hard hit on such a ground will sometimes not travel half the field.

Fixtures In Helsinki

Further, in India we play only in winter and summer and not during rains. I suggest we start playing here during rains also and accustom ourselves to similar conditions as prevail in Europe, and thus be prepared to play equally well on such grounds.

After the Olympic Games at London, as the world champions, we were invited to play a few exhibition matches in Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia, and we won all of them. At all these places, we were treated very nicely, entertained in a grand manner, and very large crowd used to turn up to watch our matches. The best match that we played on the Continent was at Amsterdam against Holland whom we beat 5-3. The game was played at a very fast pace and was packed with thrills. I believe the achievements of the 1948 Olympic team were remarkable as it won each and every match played on the tour with neither a match drawn nor lost.

There was a lull in the world hockey in the intervening years, till the XV Olympic Games at Helsinki. The 1952 Olympic side was selected during the inter-provincial tournament. It was unfortunate that some persons wrote disparagingly about the side which

(Continued on Page 22, Col. 4)

MASTER-PLAYERS IN ACTION

Indian Hockey players in action during their final Hockey match at Helsinki.

BRAWN TELLS, BUT BRAIN SCORES

THEY TRIUMPHED IN OLYMPICS

Helsinki Olympic Hockey Victors with Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister just before an exhibition match with the Delhi XI.

Last Look Round

A MYSTIC in our midst. How do you like the idea? I had occasion to go through one of the Moral Re-Armament (they spell it with a capital "A") books by Peter Howard. Some passages in it read as if they were written not about Frank Buchman, the originator of the movement but of an oriental Swami.

Some cynic said that if man was the best creation of God, God was the best creation of man! Godhood as construed in Hindu mythology is attainable by human beings. Indra became the lord of Gods because he performed 100 sacrifices and he is called "Shata-Kritu" or one who has performed a hundred sacrifices. In mythology we have others who tried to attain Indrahood, to throw out the then incumbent, by attempting to perform 100 sacrifices. But the Gods came in the way and thwarted these designs. And Indra remained the permanent incumbent.

But there is another interpretation. Godhood, or whatever conception of God we form in our best moods, can be attained by human beings by certain attitudes or behaviour in life. This striving to attain the conception of godhood, has nothing objectionable in it. Striving for attaining the highest is inherent in human nature. Any individual vertebrate man can achieve what the best of the men in the past have achieved. That is both a birthright and an inheritance.

Frank Buchman and about 180 of his followers have come over to Bombay from Colombo where they had their conference recently. They are in the city at present. They have gone round several institutions. They have addressed students, journalists, public workers; and have been staging some plays which are supposed to change human nature, which is the objective of the Moral Re-Armament movement. Change of heart amongst men and women too is a welcome development; with whomsoever we come in contact in life, we like the angularities of individuals to be rounded up.

One of the M.R.A. members at a meeting in the city seemed visibly moved when he recounted the story of his reunion with his wife after he took up the line of the M.R.A. movement. Of course one is certainly glad if there is reunion between an estranged couple. So also one is glad if some labour trouble is settled without sabotage on the part of the workers of the property of the employer or employers and on the part of the latter without the sabotage of the real interests of the workers. And certainly if a labour dispute is settled without any bitterness on the side of either parties it is good and welcome. But all this can be done without talking or knowing about Moral Re-Armament.

Sans M.R.A.

WHEN I say this I am talking from personal experience. A businessman from an upcountry town is now in the city to settle a dispute between the management of a textile mill and the mill workers there. A labour court gave an award, which if carried out in toto would force the hands of the management to shut down the mill. Now a stay order with regard to the implementation of the award has been taken and the parties are being brought by arbitration to consent to a compromise which will give the workers what their main original demands were and save the management from taking the extreme step of closing down the mill, which would mean throwing out 2,500 workers.

And in this arbitration, the businessman who is taking the main or almost the sole part, is absolutely innocent of the need of Moral Re-Armament. He might have seen the headings in the papers about M.R.A. visitors to this city or their Colombo conference, but I doubt whether he has ever read even the first line of the items about the M.R.A. In spite of that, the arbitrator's award that is being legally documented and executed by the parties will certainly save for at least some years to come a lot of misery to some 2,500 workers. Of course the management and shareholders will benefit because production will continue. And no M.R.A. movement has touched all those concerned in this case.

Religion is considered as a dope for the mind to accept even unfavourable conditions of life and to continue living or working under the same accepting the 'status quo' as ordained in heaven or as 'Kismat' or fate. But humanity has been always on the march and has tried to evolve a better future for itself. Attempts may not have at all times succeeded, but the inner drive is there. And though there may be often only minor advantages gained, still these have kept up human endeavour and brought some fruits, either small or big in time. This century especially has seen the liberation of many enslaved peoples and countries though others are undergoing the reverse process, whether the domination be of foreigners or of an alien ideology.

Real Target

COMMUNISM seems to be the target of M.R.A.. One has nothing to say so long as imperialist Soviet Communism is meant in this case. Some of the M.R.A. members, who were former Communists, seem to have taken a crusading role in their campaign. Human nature, they say, can be changed. Then what harm is there if some of the tenets of community set-up, as existed in the village communities not only in India but in other lands in the past, were implemented without bloody ordeals through which Russia had to pass? It is true we cannot have village republics today as in ancient times, especially because humanity lives and moves and has its being not merely in villages but in entire nations or rather on an international plane today. But of course this will be not a Marxist experimentation with a dictatorship of the proletariat, but under pure and simple democracy of the western type, without any resort to violence even as Gandhiji would have liked to have it. If that is what some members of M.R.A. mean when they say they have not lost their faith in Communism then they are on the right path.

Max Bladeck of the M.R.A from the Rhineland addressing journalists through an interpreter compared the journalists to lions. But another member of the M.R.A. who spoke at the meeting paid a tribute to the Indian Press. No journalist, even if he is not a member of the M.R.A. would act like the lions in Nero's arena where they tore the Christians limb from limb and destroyed and ate them up, for the amusement of the Roman Emperor and people of his ilk. But it is the duty of newspapermen to throw the searchlight on current events and public men and allow them to reveal themselves in their true colours.

We have no quarrel with the four main tenets of M.R.A., namely absolute honesty, absolute purity, absolute unselfishness and absolute love. (It was Mark Twain who said "a show of honesty is worth ten of it.") But whether these four absolutes are practicable in HUMAN LIFE IN SOCIETY is a thing which has been intriguing philosophers all along. Some of them have asked people who want to practise such absolute virtues to take to the life of a recluse far away from human habitations. There have been some saints who have practised some of these virtues to some extent. But few of them have dabbled with society or class wars or conflicts of interests. And it is good for them it was so.

Main Prop

BUT the main prop of Frank Buchman seems to be the voice of God. He asks M.R.A. members to listen to it and take guidance therefrom. Conception of God is different in different religions and even with different individuals. Chaplains on both sides in warring armies have said that God was behind them and have egged on the combatants to the slaughter of their opponents. Was the God of one party different from the God of the other party in a war? It must have been so otherwise how can they in the name of God call for slaughter? And again are M.R.A. people ready to turn the cheek to the smiter at least "seventy times seven"? That was what Christ said and if love is to be absolute it means exactly what Christ replied to his disciple who asked him about the limits of endurance.

A perfected soul like Ramakrishna or Ramana Maharshi might be in communion with God often enough to seek guidance and to listen to His voice whenever there is need. But such perfected souls had nothing much to achieve in the world except of being examples to others to learn from and model their lives looking to these great men. Neither of the above ever desired to meddle in matters terrestrial or to fight Communism or avert aggression or wars. Ramana Maharshi even declined to bother himself much with the freedom movement, but said he was with the fighters in spirit, whatever that may mean. The only two or three prominent instances that come to mind of saints having participated in guiding the founders of empires in India are those of Ramdas who helped Shivaji with the advice, of Vidyaranya who played the same role in the establishment of the Vijayanagar Empire and probably of Guru Nanak in the case of the Sikh regime in Northern India.

But none of them depended on the tenet of absolute love and the change of heart on the part of the enemy. It was only Gandhiji who tied himself to this principle and probably God listened to Gandhiji's call and India got freedom — more due to Britain's tribulations and world situation than anything else.

Rear Admiral Byrd in the "Preview of a new world," a M.R.A. organ, says M.R.A. gives every red-blooded American a chance to "go into action to save civilisation." The saving of civilisation here is obviously meant from Soviet Communism.

M.R.A. infiltration into Communist parties is changing the attitude of their key men, it is claimed. If true, it is welcome news even to 'lions' amongst journalists. But yet it is hard to believe.

According to Louis Fisher it is the wars in Korea and Indo-China that are conatining Communism. M.R.A. will have to show more results before faith in its methods can gain universal recognition.

Some Hope

IF, therefore, it is true that M.R.A. members are asking God and listening to His voice and acting according to His guidance, then there is hope for a struggle-torn humanity all over the world. It is said in Bhagavadgita that Lord Krishna gave divine sight to Arjun to view the form of God Almighty. M.R.A. men seem to have developed divine hearing to listen to God's voice, for day-to-day guidance to shape their actions. That is why I said a mystic is amidst us but it seems that there are more than one mystics here and now. And is the God of all the M.R.A. men one and the same? That is what a Ceylon clergyman asked.

In a state of intuition man gets at the hang of things and knows what is right action. But that state of intuition is attained according to the description of it by the Buddha or Vivekananda when all worldly ties drop. But M.R.A. fraternity are in the midst of the East-West conflict.

If M.R.A. methods resolve this East-West tangle it will be the greatest achievement in the history of the world — greater than the contribution made by the martyrdom of Christ or lately of Mahatma Gandhi. This is why M.R.A. deserves watching in its experiments to change human nature and hearts of opponents.

But a Tanganyika paper to hand last week carried an item about David Waruhiu, son of senior Chief Waruhiu of the Kikuyus, speaking at the M.R.A. Assembly of representatives of 52 nations at Crux recently. He called for a united front against the "subversive movement of the Mau Mau amongst the Kikuyus in Kenya." Along with him were also at the time the Hon. Mr. E. Mathu, the African member of the Kenya Council, and other leaders from South, West and East Africa. David Waruhiu is reported to have said "through M.R.A. we have seen South Africans change, Kenya settlers change, and we ourselves have changed. Africa will give every thing for M.R.A." But looking to events on the dark continent, neither the Kenya settlers, nor the South African whites nor yet the Kikuyus seem to have been showing the results of M.R.A. efforts.

Stars And Eve

ACCORDING to a news item from New Delhi it is understood that a non-official resolution urging the Government to give all facilities to develop the ancient Indian science of astrology has been tabled in Parliament. The member who has tabled the resolution is Miss Annie Mascarene from Travancore-Cochin. Miss Annie recently urged Prime Minister Nehru to allow her a chance to speak on housekeeping of the country (the food grains control) as "we are authorities on this subject". The Deputy Speaker said the hon. member had not yet come to the position when she could confidently say that.

Speaking about astrology, there is a story of two disciples of a famous astrologer. These two finished their studies and were asked by the master to pay his fees or "gurudakshina". They went to a king who was a patron of sciences and art. The King wanted to test them. He put a question to them. He held in his closed palm something. He wanted an answer, according to astrology, what that article in his closed hand was. Both the students went on making calculations of planets' places, aspects, conjunctions, oppositions, etc. at the time of the question. They got an answer that it must be a round thing, a white thing and with a hole in the centre. From this premise one student said it must be a pearl, while the other said it must be a grinding stone. The latter did not wait to think out that a round, white thing with a hole in it like a grinding stone was too big to be held even in a king's hand. Though the story is of a ludicrous type, it shows how much the science of astrology, even if it can predict correctly (of which there is no proof), is likely to suffer at the hands of its practitioners. Even some of the best 'astrologers' in the west do not seem to be proving correct, UNTIL AFTER THE EVENT, when they claim that they had predicted this and that BEFORE the event. At the most in horary (questions and answers) astrology about 40 to 60 per cent correct predictions can be made, they say. Even conceding this claim, it seems the 40 to 60 per cent of wrong answers seem to discourage any move for Government aid to develop a science of dubious utility.

The Urge

FROM Pandra near Baroda comes the report about a woman who could not resist the temptation to see the film "Maa" or mother, though she was near on delivery time. And she did become a "Maa" in the theatre itself!

From Toronto comes the story of a farmer in Whitby, Ontario, who has put up a television set with a 21-inch screen in his cowshed for his 30 head of cattle, and reports that the cows are so contented that they are giving 15 gallons more milk per day. He first put up the set for his own pleasure, but he says that the cows are so pleased with it that he leaves it on until midnight and has bought another set for his living room. "They seem to get the greatest kick from the comics like Eddie Cantor. They seem to do the cows most good", he said.

T. V. and especially comics seem to be working a miracle, indeed.

Best Way To Employ A Maid Servant

By Jean Horton Berg and Josephine Johnson

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

IN the past quarter century new industries and new professions have come into being to meet the needs of the times. Old "jobs" have been streamlined and revamped into modern professions.

The transition from servant to day worker is one of the most noteworthy examples of this change.

Many families can't afford a full-time maid or "hired girl"; and so there has come into being a new kind of home helper, the day worker.

She is hired by the day or by the hour to come into the home and do the heavy work—the scrubbing of floors, the washing of woodwork, the waxing of linoleum, the general house-cleaning that most homes require about once a week.

Basic Problems

Both the remuneration and the work vary in different localities; but the problems of employing a day worker and of being a day worker follow the same general pattern. They boil down to the employer's feeling that the day worker skimps on time and labour, and the worker's feeling the employer expects more than her due.

The authors of this article have enjoyed the relationship of employer and day worker for a period of nearly nine years. Despite new babies, temperamental pets, balky vacuum cleaners, and an obstinate washing machine in the home of the employer; and unexpected company, emergency trips to see her people in the South, transportation failures necessitating the disappointment of her employer, and new babies in the family of the day worker, they believe their relationship has been both productive and happy. So it has occurred to them to consider what factors contribute most toward a harmonious working together.

First, the worker should state what salary she wants at the time she applies for work. At the same time she should find out what the employer expects in return for the salary. If she is unwilling to undertake any of the work designated, now is the time to say so.

Many a quivering employer has felt distracted on the eve of a

(Continued on Page 14)

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Ugliness And Philately

RANDOM NOTES ON A FEW OUTSTANDING 'HORRORS'

In stamps, more than in almost any other hobby, there are extremes. Theré may be designs so beautiful that they may justly be called miniature masterpieces, and against these there may be crude hand-carved blobs and blurs which strike one as revolting eyesores.

Awarding of brickbats for bad designs or bouquets for good ones will, to a certain extent, depend not only on the background of the person making the choice, but on his capacity for aesthetic perception.

But apart from the numerous items which can be classed as 'fair to middling', there are hundreds of instances of stamps which fall into clearly defined groups of excellent and extremely shoddy.

Before coming to the actual stamps, it might be better to ask one important question. Has Philately anything to do with Aesthetics? Or, to phrase it in another way, 'Does the stamp collector bother about design at all or does he accept everything that is put before him and stick it in his albums without a murmur?

Many persons who are strangers to the hobby seem to be under the impression that design makes not a whit of difference to the popularity or the price of a stamp. One of the main causes for this idea having gained ground is the fact that many great rarities happen, purely coincidentally, to be extremely ugly stamps. What these persons seem to forget is that in these instances it is not the ugliness that pushes the price up but the sheer uncommoness of the material; demand is so great and supply so limited that aesthetic considerations do not enter the picture at all.

But if, other things being equal, one compares the value of a beautiful stamp and an ugly one, it will be found that the former is almost invariably the more popular and so able to command a higher price on the market.

No historian of the hobby has ever denied the fact that the pioneers of stamp collecting were attracted to it mainly because of visual appeal. In this century, sane and rational men are not ashamed of owning up to an interest in stamps, and serious philately has become an art as well as a science in which men have laboured proudly and unashamedly for a lifetime.

But for a couple of decades after the Penny Black saw the light of day, the hobby was in the hands of eager schoolboys and an occasional eccentric adult who took to this 'craze' from pure whimsy.

Decorative

The fact is that in the early days, stamps served to decorate a variety of objects. The average enthusiast took exercise-book and paste-pot and stuck the pretty pictures in (after carefully trimming the edges). Others used them as, wall-paper, quite literally, and gummed thousands of what are classed as 'rarities' at the present day to the walls and the ceilings of their homes.

It can be argued that all this might be true of the old days, but that philatelists have advanced since that time. But the truth is that no man enters the hobby unless he has been attracted by the lure of design and colour and the infinite variety that is to be met with in stamps. (Here I leave out the so-called 'investor', for he is neither 'philatelist' nor collector in any other sense than financial).

Despite the fact that the bulk of the early issues were purely utilitarian, beauty of design was always sought after. That it was not always achieved was due to the paucity of stamp designers and because stamp engraving is a highly skilled art which only a handful of men can ever hope to master.

Skill Needed

Photography had not yet been invented, and each and every detail of the stamp depended on the excellence of of the craftsman. Where modern stamp production methods are largely automatic once the design has been finalised—the design itself is often a mere photograph—the old time engravers had to rely on their inherent skill and not on mechanical aids.

Although millions of specimens of the Penny Black were put into circulation, this stamp is not available for under a couple of pounds in good condition; the reason is that its sheer classic beauty has made it a favourite with every succeeding generation that has come under its spell.

Place any of the engraved stamps of Great Britain under a magnifier of ten or twelve diameters and you will realise how great were the achievements of Heath and the other master-engravers of the day. The master dies of M. Barre for the stamps of early France are no less wonderful, and the same can be said of the early Greek 'Hermes' designs which were based on the French stamps. Go on to Belgium for the masterpieces of J. H. Robinson or to the magnificent 'Chalon Head' designs of early Grenada, the Bahamas and Natal.

These masterpieces of a century ago are able to hold their own and more with anything produced at the present day, and it was largely because of these glorious designs on the earlier issues that stamp collecting gained such a firm hold on its adherants.

Mediocrities

It was, however, quite impossible for every engraver to attain the standards of Health, Robinson or Joubert De la Ferte, and the mediocrities naturally enough outnumbered the men of genius. The issuing authorities, being supremely unaware that such a thing as philately had come into being, gave the collector a useful little label he could stick on his letters and paid no further attention to the matter.

In order to get a proper idea of the difficulties of engravers at the time, it should be remembered that there was no 'reduction' of a large scale drawing of the design. In a single millimetre as many as a dozen or more lines might have had to be engraved with a single slip producing fatal results.

Apart from the stamps listed above, where both designs and execution were of the highest order, there were hundreds of instances where the engraving was matchless but the basic design was none too good. The South Australian first issue, for instance, although a brilliant example of engraving, is lacking in balance, and appears topheavy. This fault also mars the Ceylon rectangular earlies and the Bahaman 'Interinsular' stamp.

The third group consists of stamps where the design is so atrocious that it is beyond redemption by fine engraving or anything else. Hundreds of this type of stamps litter the pages of the catalogue, and although many are undoubtedly extremely rare, they would probably be twice as twice as popular and very much more valuable if they had happened to be fairly presentable in appearance.

The vast majority of this type were produced in extremely primitive conditions, by ill-qualified craftsmen, in portions of the world where any labels, however crude, would pass without exiciting hostile comment.

The extremely rare Mauritian primitives fall in this category. The 'Post Office' pair was engraved directly on the printing plate by a watchmaker on the island, who produced them so haphazardly that he was not even certain what inscription to put on the stamps. From an artistic point of view, the 'Post Paid' 2d stamp of March 1889 and the re-engraved 2d. of October 1889 are a good deal more ugly than ever these crude issues.

As far as stamps are concerned, there needs to be a clear distinction drawn between ugliness—which is a quite positive quality—and dullness, which quite often arises through sheer indifference. There are hundreds of mediocre designs, but only a comparative handful which can be called 'ghastly'.

Horrible

As an example, turn to the stamps of New South Wales. The 'Sydney Views' are poor enough specimens of art, in all conscience, but they pale into insignificance when placed beside the grotesque laureated portrait of the Queen which was engraved directly on to a steel printing surface by John Carmichael. The H. C. Jarvis re-engraving of 1853 is very little better, while the oval 'Registered' stamps of 1856 fall in the same group.

The closest one can get to the ugliness of these New South Wales stamps is with the issues of Victoria. Gibbons Types 8, 9, 10, 16, 23, 35 and 80 are nothing but philetelic eyesores. Early Australians seemed to be peculiarly unfortunate regarding poor designs, and the first two types of Tasmania are about as bad as the Victorian issues.

A favourite group for the thematic collector who goes in for 'uglies' is the Indian State group. By general consent, the philatelic world has given the Indian States the booby prize for the crudest and most repellant designs.

The Alwar 'Dagger' series is (comparatively) a decent affair, but the stamps of Bamra, even though made up entirely of ordinary printer's type and ornaments, show all manner of crude work and may be classed as genuine 'uglies'. The Barwani stamps are shoddy, unimaginative designs, badly printed on poor paper, with perforation of the credest kind applied in the most haphazard fashion.

The compositor who set the types the stamps of Bhopal—due to religious considerations no portrait could be employed—badly needed a course in spelling. Each word in the simple legend 'H. H. Nawab Shah Jahan Begam' was mutilated in various ways, and the permutations and combinations of these various misspellings have given rise to a phenomenal number of varieties.

Blunders Galore

'Nawab' appears as Nwab, Nawa, Anawab, Nawah, Naw b, Nwaba, Nawaa or Nwib; (9 varieties in all).

'Shah' appears as Chah, Shahan, Sah, Shan, Sbah, Sban, Shh or Hah; (9 varieties in all).

'Jahan' has been variously given as Jahn, Jan, Jaha, Jn and Jaban; (only 6 variants)!

'Begam' comes out as: Begam, Began, Egam, Bfgam, Begam, Engan, Bbgam, Bbegam, Begm, Begaam, Beiam and 'Begam' with the first 'e' inverted; (12 varieties)!

As if these blunders were not enough, there are minor ones such as use of wrong fount letters, employment of inverted 'W' instead of 'M' and 'WW' for 'HH'. To give the crowning touch to all this slipshod setting up of type, we have the fantastic 'composite' word 'Nwasbahjahni'!

Bhor is reputed to have issued the most repulsive stamps in the world. After you have taken a good long look at the illustrations in the Catalogue, you will realise that these two Bhor monstrosities will hold their record for ugliness for many a year to come. Bundi State has issued nothing but 'horrors' and the peak was reached when she flooded the market with the most fantastic array of fanciful overprints ever seen outside of a nightmare.

These overprints were made in all the colours of the rainbow and were truly wonderful to behold. Unfortunately, most of them were 'duds' and were soon removed from the catalogue.

The crudities that have emnated from Bussahir, Charkari, Dhar and Duttia defy description. All one can say is that they are putrid stamps. Running the Bhor horrors a close second comes the black on magenta blotch from Indore while Jaipur contributes its quota with the most absurd equine designs ever shown on stamps. Kashmir has run the gamut of unimaginative design with each and every stamp she has issued and has beaten the record even of early Afghanistan.

The pale green 'Rhembas' from Jhalawar are passable, but in Kishangarh we are back where we started. The ferocious-looking Maharaja Sardul Singh who is featured on one of the 1899 stamps is everything a designer hopes and prays his subject will NOT be! His portrait seems to have become even more peculiar on the 2 as. value of 1903.

The rest of the Indian States are very little better, and it was only with the advent of the Bahawalpur issues that the locals of the Indian subcontinent attended some degree of beauty. One result of this spate of ugly designs in the States issues has been that they are collected only among a very restricted set of philatelists. For years on end the catalogue value of dozens of items has remained stationery and what lots have been offered, have gone at large discounts off list prices.

From what has already been said, it should not be inferred that crude designs are a feature only of the stamps of the Colonies. Many a foreign country is able to match these 'uglies' stamp for stamp. Also, as with the issues of the Empire, crudeness of production and rarity seem to go hand in hand.

Mount Lebanon

There is a unique label issued at Mount Lebanon—it happens to be about rarest stamp of the United States—which has the inscription completely reversed. This 'mirror print' occurred because the 'engraver'—if he could be called that—gouged out the design of the stamp on a block of wood that was lying handy.

He must have been a rank amateur because he forgot that a printing block must always be engraved in reverse, otherwise a 'mirror print' will result. Since only a single copy of this stamp is in existence, and since no collector is ever likely to get a look at it, interest in this stamp must be purely theoretical. But it is a legitimate 'provisional' issue and is listed in the Scott catalogue. In sheer ugliness this masterpiece of ineptness beats even Bhor State.

For those who happen to be a little wearied with the 'slickness' of modern stamp designs, there are a great many atrociocities available at reasonable rates. A collection devoted solely to ugly stamps may not be a thing of beauty or a joy for ever, but it will certainly be off the beaten track and can provide hours of interest.

The group can take in stamps from the world over, from Siberia to New Caledonia, from China to Peru. And for those in India the task is comparatively easy since a good many pages can be filled with everything from Alwar to Wadhwan.

One From Japan

A recent stamp in the Japanese 'Great Men' series.

SOME HARSH WORDS AGAINST INDIAN NEWSPAPERS

NAGPUR, Nov. 22 (PTI).

PROF. ROLAND E. WOLSELEY, Head of Department of Journalism, Nagpur University, said here last night that the Indian press should "brighten" reporting and "compress" political news and speeches which, often repetitive, dominated the newspapers.

He was speaking on the "strength and weakness" of the Indian press at the Nagpur Journalists' Union. Referring in a "kind and unintentional" way to "weakness" of Indian press, Mr. Wolseley said that at times, reporting was "inaccurate, narrow and shallow." Newspapers "overplayed" the Central Government tremendously, overlooking the city and district administration. Publicity releases wer e not "well-handled." Mr. Wolseley said he offered his comment bases on a "good look" of the various newspapers and his tour of the country and he was aware of the financial, communication and other handicaps under which they were working.

In matters of editing, he said, headlines were either mere labels or opinionated. The Indian newspaper was struggling between the American and British types of headlines. Mr. Wolseley suggested that Indian papers could learn from American newspapers in regard to make-up and typography.

CREDIT SIDE

Turning to the "strength" of the Indian press, Mr. Wolseley said that leader-writers showed "a great deal of thought, research and background, and an attempt to explain to the reader to bring sober and careful thinking of facts into the situation." He praised reporting of Indian Parliament by PTI newsmen, who, he considered, were among "the finest journalists in the world."

He knew how parliamentary reporters had to sit through complicated discussions and hear all sorts of speeches and weave them into "something which makes sense."

The Indian newspapers displayed a greater news value and printed less "trivial" stuff unlike the American papers which were full of comic strips and news about cinema stars.

Mr. Wolseley said that Indian journalists showed "missionary zeal" in their work and put up a great deal with the poor conditions of work which could be improved only by better organisation of the rank and file. They should make full use of the Press Commission to promote their interests, he added.

TAPASE OPENS CO-OP. SOCIETY FOR FISHERMEN

(From Our Correspondent)

KARWAR, Nov. 22: Declaring open an office of Nandangadda Kodibag Fishermen's Co-operative Society, Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Fisheries, Bombay said that the Government would help the fisheries society to purchase engine for powerboat which would help them in venturing into the deep seas for fishing in offseason.

Mr. Tapase who is in the district on a four-day tour added that the Government has provided nineteen such engines to fisheries societies in Bombay State. He exhorted fishermen to desist from illicit liquor smuggling but eke out honest living. The Minister earlier visited fisheries school Karwar and inspected rampant fishing in Karwar seas. He left for Kumta and Honavar on way to Jog Falls. He is accompanied by Dr. C. V. Kulkarni, Acting Director of Fisheries.

Dart Thrower Kills Snake

BINDURA RHODESIA, (PTI-Reuter): A puff-adder seeking shelter in a bar from rain was killed by the local darts champion, Mr. Collin Browne, who hurled a dart through its head.

C. E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense to be in Dwight Eisenhower's Cabinet announced he would accompany President-elect on his trip to Korea.

Indrani's Dance Racital

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shrimati Indrani, the well-known Bharat Natya artiste, made her bow at a dance recital at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan under the auspices of the Bharatiya Kala Kendra this evening.

In "Jathiswaram," she did patterned movements based on melodic patterns of 'swaras', while in "Sabdam" she gave an impressive interpretation of Ragmalika. Her rendering of "Varnam" was the highlight of the day and was replete with varieties of footwork, swing and sway of bodily movements attuned to rhythm. She deftly held the balance between the "Nritta" and "abhinaya" aspects and her eloquent eye glances added to artistry of interpretation. Her movements and steps were precise and synchronisation was flawless.

The rendering of "Padams" was marked with ease, grace, gentle glides and soft touches. In interpreting "Kalai Thooki" padam, she made a novel departure with a flair for originality. The "Tillana" was a parade of footwork punctuated with sculpturesque poses and the beauty of the line was well kept. In rendering padams Shrimati Indrani appeared in 'Miss India' dress which drew encores from the audience. She is naturally endowed with nautch accomplishment of 'Thalukku, Minukku and Kulukku (vim, verve and gaiety) which gives an extra dimension to her rendering. She has a fine aesthetic sense for grace and colour.

—K. A. C.

KOREAN TRIBUTE TO INDIAN AMBULANCE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22 (PTI).—"Indo No. 1" is a greeting familiar to members of the Indian Field Ambulance in Korea, according to letters received in New Delhi.

The Koreans distinguish the Indians by their tricolour flash-sign worn by troops on the arm.

"Indo" stands for Indian and "No.-1" indicates the place the Indians occupy in the hearts of the people of Korea.

The Indian Field Ambulance, with a strength of over three hundred, has treated over one lakh Korean civilians.

PLASTIC DRESSING: A new type of surgical dressing which is sprayed on the wound has been announced by the U. S. Air Force called "aeroplast" and made of plastic, the new dressing has the advantages of transparency, quick application and easy removal. It is less expansive than gauze and can be stored indefinitely.

FOR ENTRY INTO GOA

Vaccination Is Necessary

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22. Information has been received by the Government of India from the Directorate of Health Services in Goa that a large number of persons are expected to visit Goa from India during the festivities connected with the Exposition of the Body of St. Francis Xavier during the first week of December, 1952.

In order to prevent the spread of the contagion of cholera and smallpox in that territory, the Goan Government have requested that all such persons may get themselves properly vaccinated against cholera and smallpox before leaving India for Goa.

All intending visitors to Goa in connection with the above mentioned festivities are therefore, advised to carry with them valid certificates of vaccination against cholera and smallpox.

NO END TO ARRESTS IN TUNISIA

TUNIS, Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter). Police yesterday detained officials of the Tunisian General Workers' Union among 30 nationalist leaders said to be concerned with the latest wave of terrorism.

They include Mohamed Romdane, branch treasurer of the Union at Sousse and Cousin of the Secretary General Faihat hached.

The union protested against the arrests.

Cut Cloth Prices To Suit People's Pockets

LABOUR LEADER'S CALL TO MILLOWNERS

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 22 (PTI).

MR. S. R. VASAVDA, President of the Federation of the National Textile Workers said here yesterday that if the management decided to close down its mill, it should seek prior permission from the Government of India to do so.

Mr. Vasavda, who is also a Secretary of the 70,000-member Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association, in the course of a statement on "depression in the cloth market" said that he was "definitely" of opinion that if the Government were committed to plan production, it should not allow any reduction of production.

"The Government may give such permission for closing down of any mills if it is convinced that the country will lose more by continuing production than by stopping it," Mr. Vasavda said.

Mr. Vasavda requested the industrialists to sell the goods at a lower price rather than close the mills. For, according to him "the sole reason" why cloth was not sold in the country lay in the fact that the people had "very low purchasing power."

"It is obvious that people can purchase cloth only if the prices are reduced having regard, to the purchasing power," Mr. Vasavda said.

It was "incumbent" on the Government of India to extend all facilities to the industry to enable it to export the additional stock of cloth lying idle in the country.

The Government should give all information regarding the quality and sorts of cloth in demand in different markets of the world and encourage the export of such cloth, he said.

The industrialists shall have to forego, "the lure of huge profits and commissions "if they desired to sell goods in foreign markets. The cloth which we export should be of superior quality and strength so that it could stand foreign competition.

The textile labour leader exhorted the workers to realis: what was "at the stake" and to work with zeal and enthusiasm.

'Ike' Gets Top Secret Files

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman has given Mr. Dwight Eisenhower three volumes of top secret information on major United States policy, a White House spokesman said last night.

The volumes were described as handbooks prepared for the President's use and revised as necessary. Transfer of the up to the minute editions to the President designate, the spokesman said, was part of the briefing process for the change over of administrations.

The spokesman said one of the volumes was concerned with problems relating to individual countries and geographical areas, such as the Middle East.

It included outlines of the policies recommended by the National Security Council, the top level advisory body to the President and approved by him.

The second volume was described as containing similar information relating to functional problems such as control of exports and imports, manpower and petroleum supplies.

The third was mainly concerned with organisation of the higher sections of the Government and with internal security precautions against subversion or sabotage.

Suhrawardy Calls Off League's Bluffs

Scrap Passport System, He Suggests

DACCA, Nov. 22 (PTI).

SEVERALLY criticising the present policy of the Muslim League Government both in regard to external and internal affairs, Mr. Suhrawardy, particularly referred to the Kashmir problem and the introduction of the passport system between India and Pakistan.

He urged the Government to consider most seriously the situation arising out of the implementation of the passport system, and if the Government found Pakistan had not benefited by it, they should withdraw it.

The Kashmir issue, Mr. Suhrawardy said, had been bungled by Pakistan. It was no use "bluffing people all the time with false hopes."

There were two ways to solve the Kashmir problem, namely war or peaceful settlement.

"I don't believe in war with India" he said. I believe we can settle all outstanding differences by negotiation."

"The maladministration and misrule of the Muslim League governments both in the Centre and in the provinces had been creating a sense of frustration and despair in the minds of Pakistanis everywhere." He referred to the unusual delay in framing the constitution of Pakistan, which he thought was being done to keep the present Ministers in power.

Mr. Suhrawardy wanted that immedately after Pakistan had framed the new constitution, elections to the provincial legislatures should be held. He declared the Awami League would not accept the principle of indirect election to the central legislature.

COMMUNAL HARMONY

Revealing reasons for his stay in West Bengal after partition and his collaboration with Gandhiji for maintaining communal harmony, Mr. Suhrawardy said he wanted the minorities of both countries to live in peace in which mission he had then succeeded.

The exchange of populations which some people had been advocating, was no solution to the minority problem in both countries. Besides, if Indian Muslims migrated to Pakistan en masse, this country would be in great difficulty.

No Dawn Of New Era

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Nov. 22 (UPA).

PHILIPPINE Senator Jose Zulueta told the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations yesterday that the Philippine delegation finds "no dawn of a new era" for the 20,000,000 people living under the United Nations trusteeship system.

Commenting on a Trusteeship Council report on the administration of 20,000,000 people in 11 territories in the past year, Zulueta said he finds in the report only the "familiar shape of status quo." He criticised the Council for often giving praise to the administering powers and said, "In our view unusual tributes should be reserved for really unequal progress."

He said what his delegation expected of the trusteeship expected of the trusteeship than resist the dynamic forces of progress. . . It would be disastrous if the trusteeship system should fail to keep pace with the movement of peoples themselves towards their own emancipation."

He lashed the Council for condoning what he termed the eviction of thousands of Tanganyika natives to make room for European settlers while merely stating that such a "thing should not be permitted to happen in future.'

More Rubber To China, Less To U.S. And U.K.

COLOMBO, Nov. 22 (PTI). Ceylon's rubber export to China has kept mounting up recently and its export to United Kingdom and the United States has simultaneously declined.

According to customs returns Ceylon's rubber earnings from Britain registered a drop of rupees 76 million upto October this year.

Madras Losing Export Trade In Iron

MADRAS, Nov. 22 (PTI): Madras port is gradually losing its export trade in iron and manganese ores, according to Mr. E. T. Lief, an American exporter of mineral ores from India.

The Madras state, which has vast resources of iron and manganese ores, is now exporting through its ports only just half of these materials than before, on account of wagon shortage, he said.

At present, large quantities of iron and manganese ores are being exported from Calcutta, Bombay and Mormugoa. Miners in Madras state get more wagons for moving their ores to Calcutta and Bombay than to Madras, with the result the port of Madras is fast losing its export business, he said.

Korean War Medals

UNITED NATIONS: The Finance Committee of the General Assembly has approved a sum of 300,000 dollars in the 1953 budget for the purchase of Korean war medals — plus another 129,000 dollars if required from the working fund.

An additional half million medals are required.

YOKOHAMA: Raw silk shipments to overseas markets during the first 10 days of November showed a sharp decline, totalling 685 bales including 575 bales of machine-reeled silk and 110 bales of dupion, according to the Yokohama Silk Conditioning House.

Between You And Me

DR. SEISHI KAYA, Director of the Science Department, Tokyo University, said that a 50-ton Hydrogen bomb could smash the world to bits.

We refuse to be scared. The world can take it. The Bikini goats which survived the atom bomb test are still with us.

* * *

"Will ration cards be issued to horses?" was the question raised in the Madhya Bharat Assembly.

Elephants are ration-card-holders in Malabar and are allotted about ten times the quota of an adult. The only decontrolled animals are rats and mice, which make a big hole in our ration quota.

* * *

Burmese papers complain of the publication of a map in official Chinese school text-books showing 10,000 square miles of Burmese territory as part of China.

This error of commission is purely ideological. It betokens the shape of "Liberation" to come.

* * *

Prescribing Moral Rearmament as a healing touch to the wounds of Korea, a speaker said that the 38th Parallel was not only a line across a country, but it was like a line in everybody's heart.

The latitude and longitude of Korea have been blown to bits. The Big Powers are out to make a new geography and a new history, for which Korea is the proving ground.

* * *

LINGUISM is a sport and pastime for politicians in the mid-on and mid-off of their political game. In a multi-lingual country like ours, more than one can play at it and this leads to vocal fireworks oratorical sniping and rhetorical sharpshooting. When the Congress committed itself to the inauguration of linguistic provinces, it never for a moment thought of the enlarged connotation of Swami Sitaram or the over-all denotation of Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker. The Andhras want to have Madras City as their capital, but as a concession to the raging agitation by the Tamils they are content to stay on the banks of the Coovum river, leaving the Tamilnad to commence from the Adyar river. Rajaji, who was discreetly silent and patient on the issue, suddenly let himself go at the Tamil Conference by loudly proclaiming that Madras belonged to the Tamils, and that they would not part with it at any cost. Mr. Prakasam was not slow to retort and gave a rejoinder to Rajaji that he would prove by historical evidence and documents that every inch of Madras City belonged to the Andhras. In his crusading zeal, Mr. Prakasam forgets that Telugu is the lineal descendant of Tamil language, and centuries back, the Indian soup was commonly called "Sambar," though the Andhras now call it by the appellation "Pulusu". It is on this historical antecedent that Mr. E. V. R. Naicker takes his stand and demands that the Andhras should be within the domain of independent "Dravidistan" of his dreams.

The Dravida Kazhagam, of which Mr. Naicker is the chief, is to meet today to take a final decision for the revival of anti-Hindi agitation. This is a seasonal outburst to keep the Tamil flag flying against "North Indian invasion", a hobgoblin of Mr. Naicker's hallucination. After tilting at the Hindi names on railway name boards in the stlye of Don Quixote, he has rested too long on his laurels. Now probably, the time has come to stage another stunt and be in the limelight. Quite recently, Mr. Naicker paid a courtesy visit to the Hindi Pracharak Sabha in Trichinopoly and was told that more than 75,000 students were appearing for various Hindi examinations from that centre. This was more than the number of students appearing for the Matric in Madras State, and naturally Mr. Naicker is upset at the growing popularity of Hindi, despite his anti-Hindi agitation. It is surprising however that Swami Sitaram, who is considered to be the Gandhi of Andhra Desa, should be promoting a similar movement for the exclusive use of Telugu in the legislature and official correspondence, without even making an honourable mention of Hindi. These misguided enthusiasts are suffering from a fear complex that the spread of Hindi will undermine the dominance of Telugu and the age-old culture of the Tamils.

* * *

Even hotgospellers of Hindi do not want that regional culture and the glory of the Tamil language should in any way be damaged by their advocacy. The idea is that Free India should have a common language which will be spoken and understood from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, to bring together vairous provinces and different communities. If we delay the achievement, fissiparous tendencies and centrifugal forces will raise their ugly head and will spell danger to our new won freedom. The plain question is whether citizens of Free India will not spare a little time to learn Hindi and link themselves with the great masses of the country. There is no threat in this to other languages of India and it does not at all imply the superiority of Hindi over other languages. While every effort should be made to set at rest the legitimate fears of the advocates of provincial languages, there should be co-operative action on the part of all citizens to forward the march of Hindi. To raise the cry of "Hindi imperialism" and play upon provincial prejudices is a distinct disservice to the country.

* * *

The movement for a common language is not one of recent times, but has continued through the ages of Indian history. Asoka, who vowed himself to non-aggression and wanted to spread the message of Buddha in India and abroad, constructed many Asokan pillars throughout the country containing the tenets of the new movement in Pali inscription. Asokan pillars have been discovered even in Mysore, and this is an index of the efforts for a common language in which people can exchange their thoughts and ideas. While the battle of languages is raging furiously in our country, it is surprising that Indian settlers abroad have voluntarily taken to Hindi as their mother tongue. In the Andamans, Colonists from various parts of India speak Hindustani. In Mauritius, out of a population of 472,000, 265,000 are Indians, including 50,000 Muslims. Though they are Biharis, Tamils, Telugus and Maharashtrians according to their province of origin, Hindustani is their common language. These instances should be an eye-opener to all of us.

* * *

The growth of the modern Indonesian language may prove an object lesson to India. Malay, which had been spoken for centuries in South-East Asia, was chosen by the leaders of the various nationalist movements as the means of uniting the various peoples of Indonesia, which was practically impossible through the medium of any of the 200 provincial dialects. The battle for language was intimately connected with the struggle for freedom. The name Malay was replaced by the new name Indonesian language, and this had a deep significance, because it symbolised the ideal of union of all Indonesian people.

* * *

In the Second World War when Indonesia was cut off from the Netherlands, the Dutch Government decreed that the Indonesian language should be learnt. But this plan was about to materialise when the picture suddenly changed on account of the Japanese occupation of Indonesia. The Japanese had no choice but to adopt Indonesian as the means of communicating with the 70 million people. The use of the Dutch was forbidden, as it was no longer the official language. Hitherto all government officials, business men and teachers were "Dutch-educated", and were not familiar with the Indonesian language. In the new situation, all officials were forced to use Indonesian, and thus the language grew rapidly. Subsequently, when the Japanese tried to force their language and culture on the Indonesians, the Indonesian language became a symbol of unity and freedom. The use of the Indonesian tongue was one of the ways of defending Indonesia from Japanese dictation. With the Japanese surrender and the subsequent quitting of the Dutch, the Indonesian language has come into its own and is considered to be the language of the free.

The Indonesian experiment and the example of the Indian nationals abroad should give us a right perspective of the role of Hindi as a national language. It is not without significance that Gandhiji incorporated the learning of Hindi as one of the items in his Constructive Programme.

* * *

Linguism has an international aspect which offers an insidious threat to Hindi. In medieaval Europe the language of diplomacy was French. When Britain became a world power by her imperial possessions, the English language had to be learnt by diplomats. The United Nations is a babel of voices and tongues. Russian has also become the language of diplomacy. Though M. Malik termed Mr. Truman as a "snollygoster" in perfect American's language, he speaks in the United Nations Russian, and nothing but Russian. Since the East-West conflict, the Russian language has become aggressive, and the Soviet is using the Russian language to unify Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Eastern Germany. Thus Russian has become the closest competitor to the English language which claims the largest group of 225 millions of English-speaking people in the world. The rapid growth of literacy in Russia and other satellite countries is attributed to M. Lenin's adoption of a perfect phonetic alphabet. Dr. Laubach, a British missionary in the Philippines, has after laborious experiments evolved basic English with minimum vocabulary, and basic phonetics with minimum of pronunciation trouble. He visited India twice conferred with Gandhiji and Nehru and prepared a similar chart for Hindi also. Apart from the political field, the East-West conflict has spread to the world of language and spokesmen of the Western Democracies are keenly intent on spreading the English language as an instrument to "contain" Communism.

* * *

In this context, India has become a new focus. Though the British peacefully withdrew from India and left Indians to choose their own national language, the Western Democracies are anxious to keep India as an English-speaking ally. Expounding this new attitude, a writer in "Saturday Review of Literature" says: " The dead line is September 14, 1968. Upto that date, the official language of India is English. After that date Hindi will replace it. Our first task in this fight for English, as at least the secondary language of that Republic, is to get cheap American books there, so that Indians who already can read English will go on reading it and will continue to absorb democratic American ideas, in spite of the national turning to Hindi. If by some miracle one small American essay like Thoreau's "On Civil Disobedience" would influence a man like Gandhiji, that would be a great victory.

Indians have great respect for the English language and are culturally indebted to it for new ideas and progressive development. The moratorium granted to the English language will not be extended and the future of English after the advent of Hindi as national language is to be decided by the generation to come. Though Indians may use the English language for international contacts, India will not allow herself to be used as a language base for "containing" Communism.

Blimp Tilts At His Creator

Famous cartoonist Low daubed Red by Tory M. P. in Commons.

SHARK LIVER OIL AS SUBSTITUTE FOR COD

Bombay State Industry

THE shark is generally regarded as a terrible and ruthless creature of the sea and is associated with the sea painted red with human blood at sites of shipwrecks.

But, paradoxically enough, the shark in our seas is a source of high-protein and delicious fishmeat and life-saving liver oil which serves as a better and cheaper substitute, with its high vitamin content, for cod liver oil, not to mention other nutritional and industrial byproducts. A new industry based mainly on extraction of shark liver oil and its pharmaceutical and industrial production has been founded in Bombay under the auspices of the Fisheries Department of the State Government.

The shark is known as 'mori' along the Konkan coast and 'mushi' in Bombay. In the coastal areas, shark meat is highly prized and the shark with the black spot is preferred as its meat cooks easily and is very tender. It is also given to pregnant women and to women after child-birth.

The shark fish measures from one and a half to 13 feet in length. The species of fish in our waters which include the shark number 42 but only a few are useful for extraction of liver oil. The liver of the shark forms approximately 5% to 10% of its body weight and contains 15% to 70% oil.

EXTRACTION

In Bombay, the Fisheries Technological Laboratory, established at a cost of Rs. 70,000 in 1946 has been equipped with an extraction plant and expensive apparata for laboratory work including a delicate electric machine for measuring vitamin content of the oil and shark liver products.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY

The method employed by fishermen, who can extract the oil on the cottage industry basis, consists of mincing the liver with a hand-operated machine. The minced mass is then placed in an aluminium pot and boiling water in equal quantity is added to it. The

(Continued on Page 14)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts (reserved for scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) from suitable candidates belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th December 1952. The posts are temporary and have been sanctioned upto the end of February 1953 for the present but are likely to continue further:—

1. JUNIOR DRAFTSMEN. Number of posts:— 16. Scale:— Rs. 100-5-125-6-155-EB-6-185. Qualifications:— Qualified as Draftsman or Overseer from a Institute recognised by the Government of India.

2. SENIOR DRAFTSMEN/ESTIMATORS. Number of posts:—6. Scale:— Rs. 150-7-185-EB-8-225. Qualifications:— Overseer or Draftsman's diploma from an Institute recognised by the Government of India. Must have worked as a Draftsman in a P.W.D. Office for a minimum period of 3 years.

3. JUNIOR COMPUTORS. Number of posts:—3. Scale:— Rs. 60-4-120-EB-5-150. Qualifications: Intermediate with practical experience of computation work.

4. SENIOR COMPUTORS. Number of posts:—2. Scale:— Rs. 100-8-140-10-200-EB-10-300. Qualifications:— M.A. in Mathematics or Economics.

5. TRACERS: Number of posts:—11. Scale:—Rs. 60-4-120-EB-5-150. Qualifications: Matric with experience of tracing work.

6. FERRO-PRINTER. Number of posts:—1. Scale:—Rs. 60-4-120-EB-5-150. Qualifications:— Matric with practical knowledge of Ferro printing work.

7. DESIGN AND ENGINEERING ASSISTANTS. Number of posts: 12. Scale:— Rs. 160-10-330. Qualifications:— Graduates in Civil Engineering.

8. SUPERVISORS (CIVIL). Number of posts: 3. Scale Rs. 100-8-140-10-200-EB- 10- 300. Plus 20% special pay. Qualifications: Matric and qualified as Overseer from a Institution recognised by the Government of India.

9. PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANT. Number of posts: 1. Scale:— Rs. 160-10-330. Qualifications:— M Sc. or B Sc. Ist Class or B.A. with Honours in Mathematics. Knowledge in Hydrology, Meteorology, and Applied Geophysics.

10. UPPER DIVISION CLERKS. Number of posts: 2. Scale Rs. 80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220. Qualifications: Graduate with at least 3 years' experience in P.W.D.

11. LOWER DIVISION CLERKS. Number of posts:—3. Scale:— 55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130. Qualifications:— Matric with typewriting speed at 40 words per minute.

12. STENO TYPISTS. Number of posts:—2. Scale:— Rs. 55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130 plus special pay of Rs. 20 per month. Qualifications:— Matric with a speed of 40 words per minute in typewriting and 80 words in shorthand.

Entertainment Of Guests

BOMBAY RESTRICTIONS RELAXED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On advice from the Government of India, the Government of Bombay has relaxed the restrictions on entertainment and amended the Bombay Entertainment Restriction Order accordingly.

Under the revised orders, which take immediate effect throughout at Bombay State, any person can entertain in connection with any party a number of persons up to 50, while in connection with parties or function on the occasions of marriages or funerals he can entertain a number of persons up to 100. These numbers will be exclusive of the host (s).

Hitherto, not more than 124 persons could be served with prohibited eatables, in addition to the host and the members of his family.

This restriction of the number will apply only to parties and functions where meals prepared out of cereals are served. Cereals for the purposes of this order are (i) rice, (ii) wheat, (iii) jowar, (iv) bajri, (v) maize, (vi) barley, (vii) milo and their products. There will be no restrictions hereafter on the number of persons that can be entertained at any party or function where exclusively 'non-cereal foodstuffs' are served.

The necessary amendments to the Bombay Feeding at Entertainments (Restriction) Order, 1950, are being issued separately.

WHAT DULLES WANTS NATO TO DO

BUFFALO, New York, Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. John Foster Dulles said here last night that North Atlantic Treaty Organisation "can hardly succeed if it is merely a political alliance of temporary expediency" and said the opportunity existed "to achieve a result of enduring value."

The man chosen by President-elect Eisenhower to be the next American Secretary of State, in a brief message read to the second annual congress of the Atlantic Union Committee, said he had no doubt that the Atlantic Union Congress would "promote this end."

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

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No Participation In Bharat Sevak Samaj Activity

PRAJA-SOCIALIST PARTY PLANS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22 (PTI).

The National Executive of the Praja Socialist Party this afternoon considered in detail the situation arising out of the expulsion of the General Secretary of the United Democratic Front of the Madras Legislature, Mr. S. B. Adityan, from the K.M.P. Party.

Mr. T. Prakasam is reported to have told the executive that the fate of the U.D.F. would be decided at a meeting of the general body of the front at Madras on November 25. There was a proposal for the expulsion of Mr. Adityan from the front also for having violated the "discipline and decisions of the U.D.F." If this motion was accepted at the forthcoming meeting, the U.D.F. would continue as before, otherwise, the K. M. P. would come out of the Front and would form a separate Praja Socialist bloc.

The executive authorised Mr. Prakasam to deal with the situation with regard to the U.D.F. as he thought fit and the situation demanded.

The Executive considered the question of the recent exodus of refugees from East Bengal. Dr. Prafull Chandra Ghosh and Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee acquainted the members with the developments leading to the formation of the East Bengal Minority Convention in Calcutta and the movement launched by it.

The Executive asked the West Bengal branch of the Praja-Socialist Party (P.S.P.) to decide any future step in this regard in consultation with other parties constituting this convention.

It suggested that the agitation for the protection of the rights of the minorities in East Bengal should be consistent with giving fullest protection to the minorities in India and it should avoid any communal approach.

ASOKA MEHTA REPORTS

Mr. Asoka Mehta apprised the executive of his talks with the Planning Commission and the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

As far as the Planning Commission was concerned, the executive would formulate its attitude towards it, as soon as the final report of the Commission was made known. It thought, that although the Praja Socialist Party did not approve of the Planning Commission's draft report, the Government in the near future were likely to undertake many projects envisaged in it in various regions. The Praja-Socialist Party would formulate guiding principles for their workers as to what their policy should be towards such projects, where villagers were likely to be invited to participate. The directives in this regard were expected to be framed at tomorrow's session.

As regards the Bharat Sevak Samaj, the executive called upon its workers not to join this organisation as, according to the party's view, the Samaj was "not a non-political organisation, as its sponsors claimd it to be. It was, on the contrary, an adjunct to the Congress.

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BENGAL STEEL MERGER

Ratio Of Allotment Of Shares

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23 (PTI): The ratio of 4:5, in which the Government of India have decided to allot ordinary shares of the Indian Iron and Steel Company to holders of ordinary shares of the Steel Corporation of Bengal, to be amalgamated with the former company from January 1 was based on the principle of the profit-earning capacity of each.

The Tariff Commission, which held an enquiry into the radio between the ordinary shares of the two companies, recommended the principle in a report which has now been released here.

"There is no question in this case of winding up either of the two companies and selling its assets in the open market for what they might fetch. The two companies are to be merged as going concerns.

The Tariff Board says:

"We consider it reasonable that an estimate of the relative earning capacity of the two companies should be based on their actual earnings in the past accounting period, 1951 in the case of SCOB and 1951-52 in the case of IISCO, with adjustments for such variations in those earnings as might be expected to occur in the foreseeable future in the absence of the merger."

In the case of SCOB, the Tariff Commission found that allowing for depresiation, taxation, repairs and replacement and the dividend on preference shares, the net amount available for distribution to ordinary shareholders was about rupees thirty lakhs. This, spread over SCOB's ordinary share capital of Rs. 328.89 lakhs indicated a dividend of Rs. 9 12 per cent. In the case of IISCO also the net amount available for distribution to ordinary shareholders was about rupees thirty lakhs, and, spread over IISCO's ordinary share capital of Rs. 255.26 lakhs, indicated a dividend of Rs. 11.75 per cent.

"It may be observed", the Tariff Commission said "that the percentage dividends so worked out should not be taken as dividends, which in our view, the ordinary shareholders of the two companies would be entitled, or could be expected to, receive in the absence of the merger. The actual dividends would obviously depend on the financial position of the two companies and the policies of the Boards of Directors at the time when the dividends are declared. The percentages are only intended to provide an indiction of the prospective earning capacity of the two companies. On the basis of the estimates of the profits likely to be available for distribution to ordinary shareholders of IISCO and SCOB, the ratio between the ordinary shares of these two companies works out to 1:1.288 or roughly 4:5".

KARACHI Nov. 22 (PTI): The Pakistan Minister for Kashmir Affairs, Mahmud Hussein, said in Parliament yesterday that there had been 638 breaches of the Kashmir cease-fire agreement by Indian troops between January first, 1949 and last April 30.

COMMONWEALTH PREMIERS' MEET

LONDON, Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter): Prime Ministers and Ministers of the nine Commonwealth countries and representatives of British Colonies begin the most momentous post-war economic conference here on Thursday.

The British Prime Minister Mr. Winston Churchill will preside over the talks.

The five-point agenda of the ten-day conference will be:

(1) Review of economic development in recent years and future prospects of the sterling area, of which Britain is the banker.

(2) Objectives in external economic policy.

(3) Aspects of these objectives and of means for achieving them. (This will be over financial policy, economic development, trade policy, commodities policy and international institutions like the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs and the European Payments Union).

(4) Sterling area co-operation with other countries.

(5) Short-term balance of payments prospects of the sterling area and policy for 1953.

QUEEN'S DINNER TO C'WEALTH PREMIERS

LONDON, Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter): Queen Elizabeth II will give a dinner for Commonwealth Prime Ministers at Buckingham Palace on December 3, it was learned here today.

The Queen will hold a reception the following day for the Commonwealth staffs attending the Prime Ministers' Economic Conference which begins here on Thursday.

Social functions for the visiting Prime Ministers have been restricted to eight.

Mr. Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, will give a dinner for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers at No. 10 Downing Street, his official residence on December 1.

U. S. SOLDIER GETS 35 YEARS JAIL

TOKYO, November 22 (PTI-Reuter): An American corporal who was brought back to Japan from the United States to stand trial, has been sentenced to 35 years hard labour and dishonourable discharge for the murder of a Japanese girl, the Far East Command announced yesterday.

The sentence is subject to review.

THREE AUSSIES ARRESTED

Japanese police today arrested two Australian soldiers alleged to have robbed a Japanese taxi-driver of 2,500 yen (two pounds ten shillings sterling) at pistol point.

A third Australian soldier alleged to be involved in the robbery was arrested by military police.

JAPAN REJECTS U. N. REQUEST

TOKYO, Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter): Japan today rejected a United Nations request for criminal jurisdiction over non-American United Nations troops in Japan, authoritative sources said here.

KANIA'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22.

Mr. M. Patanjali Sastri, Chief Justice of India today unveiled a portrait of his predecessor the late Harilal Kania, in the chambers of the Supreme Court of India.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, who was to have performed the function could not do so owing to sudden indisposition.

Accepting the portrait, presented by the Kania Memorial Committee, the Chief Justice said that the Committee had now provided "a substitute which, however, inadequate to fill the void left by him, will yet in some measure serve to keep his memory green among those who continue to work here."

"We in this court," he added "loved Sri Harilalaji for his human qualities and respected him for his intellectual attainments."

LONDON: Khwaja Nazimuddin, Pakistan's Prime Minister, has convened a conference in London next month of Pakistan's diplomatic envoys in Western Europe, the United States and Canada, it was learned here today.

Some of Pakistan's envoys in the Middle Eastern countries might also attend the talks.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Magshar Shud 6, 2009
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 4, 1372
Parsi: Khordad 23, 1322
Sunrise 6-50 a.m.. Sunset 6-00 p.m.
Hightide 03-57, 16-00. Lowtide 10-20, 21-40.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO DR. S. RADHAKRISHNAN: Indian Gymkhana Pavilion, Matunga, 9 p.m. Chief Justice Chagla presiding.

BOMBAY CITY SOCIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE: Inauguration of the Fourth Social Education Week by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Union Vice-President, Chowpatty beach, 5 p.m.

BOMBAY YOUTH CONFERENCE: Delegates Session, Cama Hall, 9 a.m. Public Rally, Kamgar Maidan, 6 p.m.

JACOBITE SYRIAN CHRISTIAN CHURCH, BOMBAY: Inauguration of Church Service by His Grace Mar Clemes Metropolitan, St. Peter's Church, Mazagaon, 10 a.m.

EXHIBITION OF INTER PLAYGROUND GAMES: Municipal Playground, 16, Reynolds Road, Byculla, 4-30 p.m.

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Lecture on 'International Affairs' by Vidyalal Hareshwar Dhar, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Chowpatty, 5 p.m.

THE SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on: Vedanta Philosophy at Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

REGISTRATION OF PUBLIC TRUSTS

Warning To The Defaulters

BOMBAY, Saturday. Such public trusts as have not yet applied for registration under the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 are advised to do so by January 1, 1953. Prosecutions' will be launched against defaulting Trusts after that date.

Even though the time-limit for making applications for registration of trusts under the Act has long passed, the Charity Organisation continued to receive applications for registration. In June last, the Government invited the trusts to apply for registration with promptitude. Sufficient time has elapsed since then and the Charity Commissioner is now giving final instructions that if applications for registration are not received by January 1, 1953, action will be taken against defaulters by way of prosecution under Section 66 of the Act.

Mrs. Bajpai Opens Sale Of Needlework

BOMBAY, Saturday. Mrs. Bajpai, wife of the Governor of Bombay, opened an exhibition and sale of needlework and children's toys organised by the Women's Rehabilitation Depot this evening.

Mrs. Bajpai was received by Mrs. Matthai.

Mrs. Matthai, in a welcome address, said that the Depot gave work to displaced persons to supplement their meagre income. This was the second exhibition and sale since the Depot opened a year ago, Mrs. Matthai said. She was pleased to note that the work was an improvement over the articles sold last time.

Mrs. Bajpai presented a few prizes ot deserving displaced women for efficiency shown in their work.

STUDENTS' SOCIAL WORK: More than 2,500 college students in New York have given nearly 100,000 hours of service to community welfare agencies in a programme designed to train the students as they help others They have been working with hospitals, settlement houses, day care centres and churches.

REHABILITATING DISTRESSED WOMEN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Indian Planning Commission is at present considering a scheme submitted to them by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, wife of the Uttar Pradesh Governor, for rehabilitating distressed women in that state.

Mrs. Munshi, who is now in the city, told newsmen this evening that it was proposed under the scheme to organise a Mahila Sahayak Sangh with its headquarters at Lucknow, the activities of the Sangh being confined to Uttar Pradesh.

Encouraging response was received for the scheme which Mrs. Munshi broadcast over the Lucknow Radio. Reception centres are to be established at the headquarters of each district.

A stage had come, Mrs. Munshi said, when the problem of distressed woman must be tackled in a systematic manner. A well-planned scheme to assist at least such of the women who wish to become useful members of the society and carve out an honourable career should be devised, she said.

Inquiry Into Automobile Industry

BOMBAY, Saturday: In connection with the Tariff Commission's inquiry into the claim for protection or assistance to the automobile industry, Mr. M. D. Bhat, Chairman, Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu, Mr. B. N. Adarkar and Mr. B. N. Dasgupta, Members, and Dr. D. K. Malhotra, Secretary, Tariff Commission, will proceed to Calcutta on November 25, 1952 to visit the units engaged in the assembly or manufacture of automobiles and automobile parts and components. They are expected to return to Bombay on November 29, 1952.

NOBEL LAUREATE IN CITY

Tribute To Indian Scientists

BOMBAY. Saturday.

Professor W. Pauli, Nobel laureate in Physics, said here today that India had a great future in cosmic ray research.

The Swiss Professor of Theoretical Physics, who was accompanied, by his wife arrived here today from London by the P. & O. liner "Strathden."

Professor Pauli, one of the most distinguished theretical physicists in the world, said that India which possessed a large number of mountains was particularly suited to research in this direction. He said that Indian scientists were "doing very well indeed." Especially, a number of young scientists in this country "gave promise of a bright career", he added.

M. Pauli, who lectures at the Swiss Federal Technical Institute in Zurich, has been invited here by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research where he will give a couse of lectures in modern field Theory.

Professor Pauli will be in the city for a couple of months.

Conference On Planned Parenthood

BOMBAY, Saturday. Delegates have started arriving for the third international conference on planned parenthood to be inaugurated in Bombay on November 24 by Vice-President S. Radhakrishnan.

The conference, which will be held under the auspices of the Family Planning Association of India, will be the first of its kind ever to be held in the East.

Nearly 70 delegates from abroad and 230 from India are expected to attend the conference, which will continue till December 1. Some of these delegates are also likely to attend the international conference on social work scheduled to be held at Madras from December 14.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244 meters.

07-40 Programme, 07-45 J. B Bhavsar G songs, 08-15 C Nagarkar, chhya bhairav, 11-45 Anajanibhai Lolekar, shudh sarang 12-15 For women. G 13-10 H, Singh guitar 13-40 Bellet Suite.

17-30 Anjanibai Lolekar, bhimpalas 18-10 H. Singh, guitar, 18-30 C. Nagarkar, shree, 19-00 J. B. Bhavsar, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, 19-30 Anjanibai Lolekar, thumri, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 S. V. Patwardhan, jaltarang, 20-45 J B Bhavsar G songs 21-15 K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 22-00 Studio concert.

VARIATIONS 353m

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 H Singh guitar, 08-45 G S Yellapurkar, Kirloskar compsns, 11-00 Your choice 12-15 Anjanibai Lolekar, vocal, 13-00 Asha Bhonsale, 13-30 K. L. Saigal, 13-50 C. Nagarkar, suha,

17-30 For children, M. 18-00 S K Abhyankar H pad, 18-20 For villages in M at 18-50 in K, 20-15 G S Yellapurkar, Gurjar compsns, 20-30 G. V. Shastri, 'shad ritu', H, 20-45 Konkani prog. 21-39 Sangeet sabha.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.—08-15 D. Upadhyay, bhajan, 09-00 For children, G. 18-00 Shree Deshpande, vocal, 18-20 S Zala, geets, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm). 18-35 Anand ashru (Ahm.), 19-00 D. Upadhyay, shudh kalyan, 19-15 S Zala Joshi compsns, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Swar vilas (Baroda), 19-30 For Industrial workers (Ahm.). 20-00 D. Upadhyay, thumri 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Cl. half hour: Delhi relay (Ahm.). 21-15 S Zala, ghazal, geet, 21-30 D Upadhyay, chhayanat, 21-45 To Be announced.

RADIO CEYLON

25.5m. 41.72 m.—7-15 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Light and Bright 8-00 Sunday Serenade 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-00 Pen Friends Corner, 9-15 Choice of People 10-00 Jazz Record Shop, 10-30 Hindi Programmes, 11-45 Meet your favour singer, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. BBC News, 12-45 Novatime, 5-00 Hindi Programmes, 6-00 Amateur Hour Hindi 6-30 Lipton Programme, 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7-00 Singing Americans, 7-15 Waltzes of World, 7-45 Lawrence Welk Show, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 3-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

BBC

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—16-15 Sports, 17-00 Forces' show, 18-00 Eng. mag., 18-45 BBC show band, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum 22-15 Service, 23-00 Variety ahoy.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak. 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Mail Bag.

Western Music Studio Concert

On Sunday (November 23) at 10-00 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a studio concert of Western Music in the presence of an invited audience. The audience performing will be Dr. Charles Thornton Lofthouse (Pianoforte) and Egidio Verga (Violoncello). The programme will consist of compositions by early masters. It will be broadcast on Bombay 'A' (244 and 41.44 metres).

RADIO REPORT ON SOCIAL EDUCATION

On Sunday (23rd November) at 9-30 p.m. All-India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a radio report on the inauguration of the Social Education Week in Bombay by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India at Chowpatty, at 5-00 p.m. The programme can be heard on Bombay—A (244 and 41.44 metres).

EXPOSITION AT GOA

Special Air Service

BOMBAY, Saturday. It is learnt that Air Services of India Limited, are going to operate special services to Belgaum — the nearest airport to Goa, during the period of exposition of St. Francis Xavier from 3rd December 1952 to 31st December 1952.

In addition to their present thrice weekly service between Bombay, Poona, Belgaum and Bangalore, there will be a Daily service between Bombay and Belgaum.

Again, their present thrice weekly non-stop service between Bombay and Cochin will also halt at Belgaum during that period, thus making 13 frequencies a week between Bombay and Belgaum and vice versa.

Nigerian Ministers' Mission

BOMBAY, Saturday: The first goodwill mission from Nigeria consisting of the Hon. Dr. Obafemi Awolowo, Minister for Local Self-Government and the Hon. Mr. A. M. A. Akinloye, Minister for Agriculture, and their Secretaries, Mr. C. G. M. Ross and Mr. J. O. I. Longe, respectively, had been in India for the last few days. After visiting Madras, Calcutta and Delhi, the Mission will be in Bombay on November 24 and leave for Karachi on November 26 at 6 a.m.

During their stay in Bombay, the members of the Mission will put up in Taj Mahal Hotel. The Mission will go through a heavy programme, visiting Government officials, other notables and members of the Consular Services. They will pay visits to a number of institutions in the City.

Girl Run-over And Killed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sushila Tumane,—a two-year-old girl was knocked down and killed on a public playground at Worli by a station-wagon yesterday afternoon.

The station-wagon, No. BMZ 1978, it was learnt, belongs to the office of the Labour Welfare Officer, Worli.

SCARCITY DECLARED IN 185 VILLAGES

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has declared the existence of scarcity conditions in 185 villages of Ahmednagar District. Sixty-five of these villages are in Rahuri Taluka, 36 in Kopargaon Taluka, 31 in Newasa Taluka, 20 in Shrirampur Taluka, 15 in Karjat Taluka, eight in Shrigonda Taluka, six in Sangamner Taluka and four in Parner Taluka.

COMMODORE JAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Commodore A. D. H. Jay, who will be in charge of the Indian Naval Flotilla at Cochin, arrived here today from London by the P. & O. liner "Strathden".

Commodore Jay will leave for Cochin tomorrow to take charge of his new post.

Among those who disembarked today were Major-General Hirahal Atal, former Area Commander, Bombay, and wife, Dr. M. S. Grewal, Head of the Department of Pharmacology College of Medicine, Amritsar and Lady Bomanji.

Sir Arthus Sims Director of the London Produce Co., Ltd., and Lady Sims and Mrs. M. J. Dunlop, wife of the Australian Trade Commissioner in Calcutta, sailed for Australia today by the same boat.

Karnatak 'Varsity Registrar

DHARWAR: Nov. 22 (H.S.): It is learnt that Dr. Nandimath, Principal, Basweshwar College, Bagalkot, will be appointed in place of Shri Sidlingappa, Registrar of the Karnatak University, who recently resigned from this post. The official announcement, it is expected, will be made shortly.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN TAMILNAD

All-India Weather

POONA, Nov. 22 (PTI).

The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, November 22, 1952:

Rainfall has been fairly widespread in Tamilnad and has occurred locally in Upper Assam and Travancore-Cochin.

A few showers have also been reported from sub-Himalayan West Bengal, south coastal Andhradesa and adjoining parts of Rayalaseema. Weather remained dry over the rest of the country.

Night temperatures have been appreciably below normal in Chota Nagpur, south Rajasthan, Vindhya Pradesh, south Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Saurashtra, Konkan, Deccan (Desh) and North Hyderabad. They were appreciably above normal in upper Assam, Tamilnad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin.

The following is the weather chart:

Ahmedabad	93	54	0	0	—0.5
BOMBAY	90	70	0	2.3	—0.8
Calcutta	84	63	0	6.2	+0.9
Madras	87	75	1.4	6.3	—16.2
Nagpur	86	51	0	0.6	—2.2
New Delhi	84	52	0	0	—0.5
Poona	90	50	0	3.2	—2.3
Sholapur	90	57	0	1.2	—3.1
Surat	97	58	0	0	—1.8

Severe 'Quake

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter): An earthquake lasting more than 45 minutes along a 500 mile strip south from here last night collapsed a house but no deaths or injuries were reported.

Mr. Charles Herrick of the University of California seismological staff said the quake started at 07.45 GMT and was undoubtedly severe at its epicentre near Parkfield in Desolate mountains 120 miles south of here.

He said damage "undoubtedly would have been disastrous had the epicentre been in populated country".

CHILDREN WELFARE SOCIETY

New Office Bearers

BOMBAY, Saturday: New office-bearers and members of the Governing Board of Bombay Mothers and Children Welfare Society were elected at the annual meeting of the society held at the Secretariat, Bombay, today. Shrimati G. S. Bajpai, presided.

The meeting also adopted the annual report of the society for the year 1951-52 The society, of which Shrimati Bajpai is President and Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Chairman, has been conducting two Maternity and Child Welfare Units in Bombay City, each having 33 beds and admitting about 1,500 cases annually. The society has also a mofussil section, which is giving medical advice and treatment to the village people at a few selected places.

Dr. H. V. Tilak and Dr. K. S. Mhaskar (Joint Hon. Secretaries); Mr. Khushru S. Sethna and Dr. Socrates Naronha (Joint Hon. Treasurers); and Dr. Shrimati Hirabai M. Gilder, Shrimati F. A. Vakil, Mr. P. G. Shah, Shrimati Kulsum Sayani, Dr. Kumari Savitribai Mahajan, Major S. M. Bhatwedekar and Dr. P. S. Bhat (members).

Another USIS Employee Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Within a few hours of the arrest of John Agredia, a U.S.I.S peon, for the alleged theft of pamphlets from the United States Information Service, the Palton Road Police took into custody Ramchandra Dorsom Naidu, another employee of the U.S.I.S.

The second accusesd was arrested on a statement made at the Police Station by Agredia, implicating him in the theft and sale of U.S.I.S. pamphlets valued at Rs. 150.

Naidu was charged with cheating before Chief Presidency Magistrate K. J. Khambatta, at the Esplanade Court, this morning. He was ordered to be released on bail pending further enquiries.

UNESCO Boss Resigns

TWO OTHERS FOLLOW SUIT

Protest Against Big Cut In Budget

PARIS, Nov. 22 (PTI-REUTER).

DR. Jaine Torres Bodet, Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation today resigned in protest against cuts in his proposed budget.

He announced his decision to UNESCO's general conference which voted for the cuts last night. Immediately afterwards Dr. Paulo Carneiro, Brazilian Chairman of the Organisation's Executive Board, told the conference he too was resigning.

Then Minister Vladislav Ribnikar, leader of the Yugoslav delegation, announced his resignation from the Executive Board in protest against Spain's admission to UNESCO. He said the conference "had not had the courage" to debate the question of Spain's admission.

The Organisation's budget for the next two years was fixed last night at 18 milion dollars, which was about 2,150,000 dollars less than Senior Jaime Torres Bodet had asked for the continuation of UNESCO's work at its present level and for slight development. This represented a compromise between advocates of economy by UNESCO and members supporting increased spending.

Senor Torres Bodet, fifty-year-old Mexican, had been Director-General of the seven-year-old "peace-through-culture-and-knowledge" organisation since January 1, 1949. He called on the General Conference to accept his resignation and nominate a successor.

WHAT IT MEANS

Senor Terres Bodet, speaking quietly but with deep emotion, told the conference today that by the budget vote UNESCO would be practically reduced to the position she was in two and a half years ago.

He asked why member states had been able to increase their subscriptions to other international organisations but had shown such parsimony with UNESCO.

He gave examples of what his proposed budget would have meant to the people of some member states one-third of a cent for each American, one-fifth of a penny for every Briton and 65 centimes for every Frenchman.

The Director-General said the result of yesterday's vote meant the victory of stabilisation and retregression over development.

INDIAN MOVE DEFEATED

Sardar Hardit Singh Malik, leader of the Indian delegation, referred to the "grave crisis in the life of this great organisation" and proposed the adjournment of the meeting.

France supported the Indian proposal but withdrew in the face of a Swiss demand that the general discussion continue.

The conference finally adjourned with the crisis still unsolved on a Colombian proposal that it should reconvene to reconsider the budget on Tuesday after delegates had received new instructions from their governments.

Immediately after the conference had opened today with the election by acclamation of Pakistan's S. M. Sharif as acting President in the absence of India's Dr. S. Radhakrishnan who left for India last night, France said the budget figure voted yesterday was virtually the same as the 1951 figure and "not what we wanted at all."

French Quit Son La

HANOI, Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter): French Union forces are withdrawing on all fronts around the important army base of Son La, north-west of Hanoi, according to reports here tonight.

The Viet Minh have gained positions some seven miles to the north and nineteen miles to the south.

"Kick In Teeth Of Russia"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (UPA): The Voice of America told the world today that President-elect Dwight Eisenhower's stand against forcible repatriation of Korean war prisoners was a kick in the teeth for Russia.

Voice said Eisenhower's statement will keep the Russians from "sowing doubt and confusion in the United Nations General Assembly before the new Administration takes over."

Soviet Reaction

MOSCOW, Nov. 22 (UPA): The Soviet press today strongly criticized the Indian plan for settlement of the Korean war, characterizing it a "thinly veiled American scheme."

A Tass dispatch, prominently printed in all Soviet newspapers, found fault with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's support of the Indian resolution and his disregard of the Soviet proposal.

The report indicated that the Soviet Union would reject the Indian peace plan.

Korean Reaction

PUSAN, Nov. 22 (UPA): Government sources said today that South Korea officially approved Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru's desire for world peace, but still opposes any settlement of the Korean question that does not include unification of the country.

The Republic of Korea has officially and frequently announced its opposition to an armistice in Korea under any terms, including those of the Indian proposal, unless it results immediately in unifying Korea.

Mill Manager Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 22.

The Manager of a local textile mill was arrested by the police in connection with a daring attempt to murder a person. On November 20 a revolver and a gun belonging to the Manager were seized and a lorry load of account books were taken possession of by the police after a day-long search of the arrested mill manager's premises.

NIRMAL KUMAR ACQUITTED

Prince Nirmalkumar and three other accused in the Sarvadi Decoity case were acquitted today by Mr. Vasantrai Mehta, Session Judge giving them benefit of doubt.

Tea Estates' Plight

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22 (UPI): Refusal by the London Bank to finance the Indian tea industry any more, it is understood, has further accentuated the crisis in the tea industry. According to informations reaching Calcutta, ten tea estates in Surma Valley have already closed down and another 12 are likely to do so by next month.

No Conclusions Reached

GENEVA, Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar (India), Chairman of the United Nations Committee on Forced Labour, stated here today that no conclusions had been reached regarding the evidence heard during the present session.

The UN Committee ended its third session today. It has been meeting in secret here since October 14.

FIVE KILLED IN BAGHDAD CLASH

BEIRUT, November 22 (PTI-Reuter): Unconfirmed reports reaching here tonight said five people were killed and fifty wounded when police opened fire on student demonstrators in Baghdad.

38 police were injured the reports said. Police finally used tear gas to disperse the demonstrators.

Immediately after the demonstrations the Regent of Iraq summouned the Cabinet to meet.

Opposition leaders were summoned with them.

Iraq Cabinet Resigns

BAGHDAD, November 22 (PTI-Reuter): Premier Mustafa Umari submitted his Cabinet's resignation tonight. It was accepted by the Regent, the Emir Abdel Iliah.

Thirty-five police and fifteen students were injured in clashes this morning when police had failed to disperse demonstrations.

Students demonstrated again this evening.

Pay Cut For Saurashtra

(From our correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 22.

The Saurashtra Government, it is understood, is studying the Madras Government's pay cut plan with a view to implement a similar scheme in the State. A spokesman of the Government stated that though the salaries of the Government employees in Saurashtra were low, as a part of reducing expenditure, Saurashtra Government had prepared a plan effecting pay cut of high officers.

It is also understood that the Regional Commissioner for Saurashtra will be called back by the end of November by the Central Government.

WAI (Dist. Satara): The 75th birthday of Swami Kevalanand Saraswati was celebrated on the famous Gangapuri Ghats here on Friday under the presidentship of Shri P. B. Gajendragadkar, a judge of the Bombay High Court.

Shrimati Bajpai inspecting articles on sale at the Women's Rehabilitation exhibition.

MORE SUPPORT TO INDIA'S PLAN

U. N. Discussions On Ending Korea Deadlock

UNITED NATIONS, November 22 (PTI-Reuter).

FURTHER support for the Indian plan to break the armistice deadlock in Korea was expressed in the General Assembly's Political Committee today.

Dr. Eduardo Arce Quiroga of Bolivia said: "My delegation supports the Indian draft since we consider it is a general and collective attempt without of course putting aside the possibility of improving it if it can be improved with any amendments."

Dr. Fadhil Al Jamali of Iraq also supported the Indian proposals with possible amendments.

"The Indian resolution we hope will receive a warm welcome from all concerned," he said.

INDIAN PROPOSAL

The Indian proposal calls for the establishment of a Repatriation Commission of two non-Communist and two Communist states with the addition of an umpire to overcome any stalemates in the Commission.

Prisoners of war would be released to the Commission who would supervise the repatriation of those desiring to go home. The future of the others who refused repatriation would after a period of 90 days be referred to the Political Conference, which it has already been agreed should follow an armistice.

EDEN'S SUGGESTION

Mr. Eden suggested on Thursday that the umpire should be appointed to the Repatriation Commission as a full member and that a Resettlement Commission should be appointed to look after the prisoners who declined to go home.

Dr. Jamali, the first Arab spokesman to comment on the Indian proposal said there were constructive elements in all the various resolutions which have been presented to the Political Committee.

Dr. Jamali said that the only two criticisms which could be levelled at the Indian resolution concerned (1) the umpire and (2) the prisoners who resisted repatriation. Minor amendments might liquidate these difficulties after proposing India as a fifth member of the Commission. Dr. Jamali said of prisoners who resisted: "We believe that they may very well be treated as United Nations refugees who can be transferred to the country of the choice."

They would be able to lead peaceful and constructive lives, he said.

Prof. A. M. Baranovsky of the Ukraine, like other Communist spokesmen before him said that the Indian resolution was being carefully studied and that his views on it would be presented later.

He said that the idea of prisoners going to a third party could not even arise as there was no provision for it in the Geneva Convention.

Two other delegates due to speak today from Poland and Syria postponed their addresses until Monday. The Committee adjourned until Monday.

PAK ABOLISHES O.G.L.

KARACHI, Nov. 22: Pakistan tonight announced total abolition of the OGL (Open General Licence) which means that all imports into Pakistan will have to be licensed.

Red Attack On Sniper's Ridge

TOKYO, Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter).—Two Communist platoons attacked a feature of Sniper's Ridge on the central front today but elsewhere the battle lines were quiet.

In the western sector a United Nations raiding party struck into Communist positions, inflicted some casualties and withdrew.

Activity in the east were confined to two probing attacks and patrol actions, a communique said.

CRIME WAVE IN BELGAUM DISTRICT

BELGAUM, Nov. 22 (H.S.).

ACCORDING to reports reaching here from Khanapur taluka, the 'goonda' element in the taluka was harassing the villagers in many places by their armed attacks, since last week.

Till today, reports received from Gandigwad, Gundenhatti and Nandgad indicate that the crime wave in this taluka was rising.

The report from Gandigwad states that Shri Virbhadraswami, a Praja Party worker, called out of his residence by some unidentified persons on Wednesday and was brutally assaulted by these persons, who hacked him to pieces and ran away.

The report from Gundenhatti states that on Thursday a villager was brutally done to death by some unidentified persons, who assaulted him.

Another report, from Nandgad, states that an armed fight ensued at Karalge on Friday, between the two rival groups resulting in injuring two villagers seriously. It is also reported that some of these armed 'goondas' tried to create panic in the village, which scared the womenfolk and children who ran away from the village and sought refuge on a nearby hill.

On receiving these reports, the Khanapur taluka police authorities have rushed to all these villages and are investigating, it is learnt. It is further learnt that they have neen able to arrest some of the goondas, who were alleged to be responsible for the recent disturbance at Karalge.

Dr. Prasad Is Indisposed

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22 (PTI):—President Dr. Rajendra Prasad has been indisposed since last night.

He has been advised by his doctors not to take any speaking or outdoor engagements for a few days.

Major-General Chatterjee, Military Secretary to the President, said that the President had a sore throat and cough which, according to medical opinion pointed to an oncoming chill.

He said that no regular health bulletin would be issued.

APARTHEID WILL BLOW UP S. AFRICA, WARNS NEHRU

But Donges Talks Of Doom Of U.N.O.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 22.

PRIME Minister Nehru declared here today that the racial discrimination in South Africa was a grave threat to world peace and if it was not ended quickly, the whole of the African continent would go up in flames.

Mr. Nehru, who was addressing a huge public meeting in Aminuddaula Park this evening, said that the policy of India was not to entangle herself in international affairs. She had, however, taken a prominent part in the UNO discussion on Korea and racial discrimination in South Africa to make an humble effort for the preservation of the world peace.

Mr. Nehru said that the fundamental fact to be borne in mind with regard to the African question was that it could progress only by all the racial elements there working harmoniously. If the Europeans wanted to dominate the people of Africa, it would inevitably result in a conflagration in one-fifth part of the globe.

The Prime Minister said that Indians had also gone to South Africa, but their population was hardly two or three lakhs.

Indian there had been advised to work in close co-operation with the people of Africa. If the people there did not want them, then Indians could not live there. Mr. Nehru said that people going to any country for business could not be allowed to dominate it.

NO AID WITH STRINGS

The Prime Minister, said that he would not remain head of a Government for a day, if the Government was to bow down to pressure from foreign countries extending aid and force the people to accept it.

"We would rather tighten our belts and take other measures to a mass available resources in the country, than to depend on foreign aid that came with strings tied on to it", he said.

Speaking on the future role of the Congress organisation, Mr. Nehru said that it would necessarily be a constructive one for the good of the entire country and the party itself as a whole. It had a dynamic role to play both in the past and the present as well as in the future.

NEHRU'S FLING ON HIMSELF

LUCKNOW, Nov. 22 (UPI).

Pandit Nehru gave an occasion to his audience to roar with laughter today, when he accused himself of 'mere talking'.

Speaking at the third annual crop competition distribution ceremony today, he said that he disliked people who talked more and worked less, comparatively.

He said "people must give up the habit of exhibiting the power of their lungs. I am no exception." he added. They should gird their loins for hard work along with the sturdy farmers and share their labours practically."

NO INDICATION FROM CHINA

LUCKNOW, Nov. 22 (PTI) : Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru said here today that the resolution on Korea sponsored by India in the United Nations had been framed after most careful and prolonged talks and consultation.

"It is easy to criticise some parts of it, but we feel that it is an honourable and satisfactory way to solve the present difficulty," the Prime Minister said.

Mr. Nehru said that the resolution itself did not solve the problem, but would open the door to a solution.

Replying to a question, Mr. Nehru said that he had no definite indication about the Chinese Governments' reactions to the Indian resolution.

Nehru Thinks It Funny

LUCKNOW, Nov. 22 (UPI): Mr. Nehru thought it "funny" to be questioned about the type of man who could succeed him in the Congress presidential "Gaddi."

When asked at a press conference here, "If you are not contesting the Congress presidentship can you give any idea about the type of man who could succeed you?" Mr. Nehru smiled, kept mum for a minute as if thinking for a reply and then remarked "funny."

CANADA'S ENVOY MEETS NEHRU

Mr. Escott Reid, High Commissioner-designate of Canada in India, shaking hands with Shri Jawaharlal Nehru when the former called on the Prime Minister in New Delhi on Friday.

Nepal Rebel Leader's Coup

GOVERNOR OF GARHI ARRESTED

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22 (UPA).—A band of insurgents, believed to be followers of rebel leader Dr. K. I. Singh, reported to have escaped to Tibet, arrested the Governor of Garhi and made him a virtual prisoner in their hands, according to a report received here this evening from Garhi.

Garhi is the headquarters of the Northwest Nepal Governor and is about six miles from the north-west Almora border town of Jhulaghat.

The insurgent home guards, all believed to be Singh's followers, were recruited for maintaining peace and tranquillity of the town. When the Governor learnt that the recruits were all Communists or had leanings and were Dr. Singh's men, he wanted to disarm them. But, in the meantime, news reached the insurgents and they first surrounded the whole town and made the governor their prisoner and reportedly released him only when he agreed not to disarm them and remain a puppet in their hands.

Devoid of all means of communications, one of the junior officers is reported to have escaped from the besieged town, presumably to report the incident to the Government.

Ceylon's Charge

COLOMBO, Nov. 22 (PTI) : Ceylon's Food Minister, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, said at a press conference today that rice ration books "fraudulently" obtained were at present being utilised in the country for remitting money to India.

Sir Oliver announced that remittance of money on rice ration books would be discontinued when the new series of books came into force after enumerations.

S. Africa To Defy U. N.

DONGES GOES ALL OUT

PRETORIA, Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter): South African Minister of the Interior Dr. Eben Donges said last night that the Union Government would ignore the United Nations resolution for the appointment of a three-man fact finding commission to inquire into the Union's apartheid (racial segregation) policy.

He said South Africa would not be a party to "such a transparent breach of the United Nations charter."

If adopted by the General Assembly, the resolution would be just another United Nations resolution that would be disregarded by the people to whom it was addressed.

There were a number of such resolutions addressed to countries other than South Africa. These resolutions were disregarded because they were so out of touch with realities, Dr. Donges said.

KASHMIR CITED

The United Nations has passed resolutions about Kashmir yet India "simply shrugged her shoulders and continued in the same old way", Dr. Donges said.

"This resolution would be just another nail in the coffin of the United Nations".

The enemies of South Africa were today attacking her on two fronts; in the United Nations and on her own domestic front.

Dr. Donges said that if the United Nations continued to interfere in the domestic affairs of countries he could only say the end of the United Nations was not far off.

In addition to her campaign against South Africa in the United Nations, India was carrying the fight to South Africa.

There was evidence of monetary support from India for the defiance campaign in South Africa.

A fund of two million sterling was being established "to aid and abet law-breaking in South Africa", he said.

SOVIET TECHNIQUE

Dr. Donges said the Prime Minister of India was "directly interfering in affairs in South Africa today" and yet only two years ago India and Pakistan had supported a resolution in the United Nations that no country should do anything to foment civil disturbances in any other country.

The United Nations was being used as an instrument for carrying out "the well known Soviet technique of sowing unrest and chaos" Dr. Donges said.

Dr. Donges said that the Government would see to it that every step was taken "to bring to book the ring leaders of the defiance campaign".

An official statement would be made soon on steps the Government was already taking.

It was significant to note the extent to which former Ambassadors of India to Communist countries had been active in forming an Indian "gang up" against South Africa, he said.

"When a country like India, itself riddled with examples of apartheid in some form and denying rights to minorities who are not Hindus, can be permitted to interfere in the domestic affairs of a country like South Africa, then the end of the United Nations is not far off", said Donges.

East Bengal Day Will Not Stop Exodus

BR. COMPANIES REQUISITIONED

HONGKONG, Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter): The Chinese authorities through requisitioning are today in virtual control of all the major utilities of Shanghai, following last Thursday's seizure of the British owned gas, water and Tramways companies.

Chinese workers who co-operated with the troops celebrated by letting off fireworks and playing music.

Peking Radio said that on Thursday the military authorities ordered the managers of the four companies to hand over their companies to the military control committee "in the interests of the country."

Business circles here today said that at a conservative estimate, the assets of the three utility companies and Mackenzie and Company were worth over four million sterling.

It Will Harm Minorities In Pakistan, Warns Nehru

LUCKNOW, Nov. 22 (PTI).

PRIME Minister Jawaharlal Nehru told a press conference here today that he could not see how observance of "East Bengal Day" or protest days organised by certain groups would help in finding a solution to the problem.

"I see that it might do harm actually to the minorities in East Pakistan as well as create an atmosphere in India of apprehension in the minds of the minorities here, he said.

"Observance of the East Pakistan Day" Mr. Nehru said would in fact hinder in finding a solution of this problem."

Mr. Nehru in reply to question as to what exactly should be the solution to the problem said that there was no point in creating apprehension among the minorities.

It is a question, he said, of our attitude towards the problem. "We should behave as mature people and not as angry children."

The question is whether it is going to bring pressure on the East Pakistan or Pakistan Government?"

A newsman asked as to what harm there could be to observe East Bengal Day in India, when protest days against some coun-

(Continued on Page 17)

Famine In Saurashtra

Committee To Inquire On The Spot

(From our correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 22.

The Government of India has appointed a committee under the presidentship of Mr. Vishan Shay, Secretary, Agricultural Department, Central Government to inquire and advise to the Government of Saurashtra regarding the continuous famine in the State, it is reliably learnt here. The Committee is expected to arrive on December 9 and tour famine affected areas of Saurashtra with local Agricultural experts. The Chief of the Forest Department of India Government is also included in the Committee.

Greek Cabinet

ATHENS, Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter) : Greece's new right-wing Cabinet moved nearer to completion today when King Paul swore in more ministers following the refusal or inability of earlier nominees to take offices under Field Marshal Alexander Papagos.

BOMBAY RACES

CAMISOLE TRIUMPHS AGAIN IN CHIEF EVENT

Jack Diamond Discloses Classic Form

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ANOTHER disastrous day was in store for form lovers when this afternoon at Mahaluxmi only two firm favourites materialised in the card of eight events.

Mr. and Mrs. Justice's Camisole, winner of the main attraction on the opening day of the season, repeated her success today beating heavily supported Mago by 3/4 length. Zam Zam placed third and aged Aman fourth. Kent Lass made the early running in the race and retired in favour of Khan Saheb approaching the four. Mago was last but one and his stable companion, Chmo was a bad last at this stage. Camisole appeared on the outside midway in the straight and was in command below the distance. Duffy made a desperate bid on Mago but it was ill-timed.

Jack Diamond, a challenger from Calcutta for the Classics, simply outstrode favourite Yaar also another classic contender in the day's last event, the first division of the Delhi Plate. The sparkling run put by the Kimberley colt at the close up reveals that he is a genuine stayer.

Jockey Chavan had again the distinction of riding a double.

TREBLE POOL

The treble pool was easy to solve and was cashed by 376 punters. Each ticket returned Rs. 173-8 but the double was claimed by only six punters each of whom collected Rs. 2,211.

The following are the results:—

THE AMRAOTI PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

The Thakore Saheb of Dhrol's CHANDRA VILAS 9-2 Harbutt 1
Mr. J. N. Khadiwala's CHHOTI BEGUM 7-13 P. Khade 2
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's HALAL 7-8 Rajoo 3
Mr. Khodayar Rustom's LILY 7-7 J. Bhosle 4

Not run: All-in-All.

Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths, 6 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 44 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 59.

Trainer W. Buckley.

THE AMRAOTI PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Mrs. T. Ferguson's HOME-STRETCH 9-2 Pierce 1
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's BRISANCE 8-7 Amir Ahmed 2
Mr. F. A. Irani's ALI JANAB 9-1 J. Bhosle 3
Mr. Abdul Ali Majid's D. DAY 8-7 P. Khade 4

Not run: The Djin, and Mayfair Lady.

Won by: 8 lengths, Neck, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 44 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 103. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 14 and Rs. 36.

Trainer: T. Ferguson.

THE DELHI PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Dr. A. Karmally, Messrs. S. D. Nensey and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's STAR PRINCE 9-3 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. Krishen Lal Malhotra's KINDER GARDEN 8-5 Pierce 2
Mr. Badridas Daga's DURNEV 8-2 Kasbekar 3
Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda's GOLDEN NIGHT 8-6 Jagdesh 4

Not run: Iltaja, Precious Necklace, Ashraf Kamal and Bachelor Boy.

Won by: 4 1/2 lengths, 2 1/4 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 29 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 22 and Rs. 35.

Trainer: A. L. J. Talib.

THE UJJAIN PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. D. N. Khambata's CHILKHAT 8-10 S. Chavan 1
Messrs. R. J. Sigtia and R. R. Ruia's BRIGHT FAITH 8-0 Eldin 2
Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's GUEST OF HONOUR 9-2 Evans 3
Mr. M. R. Merchant's MOHABAT 7-13 Purtusingh 4

Not run: Manzoor and Birthday Pride.

Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, 3 1/4 lengths, Neck.

Time: 1 minute 14 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 105. Places Rs. 31, Rs. 20 and Rs. 37.

Trainer: Dinshaw.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Diamond's ROYAL SEAL 9-0 S. Chavan 1
Mr. R. K. F. Singh and H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Dhrol's HARLEM PRINCESS 8-11 Purtusingh 2
Mr. A. H. Wadia's AROSA 8-11 Gilmore 3
Mr. D. P. Pandole's MOGUL KING 9-0 Antoo 4

Not run: Kaushlya.

Won by: Neck, 1 length, 1 1/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 17 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 172. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 17 and Rs. 12.

Trainer: Sion F. Nessim.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDDIN PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Mrs. and Mr. Justice's CAMISOLE 8-8 Whiteside 1
Mr R. J. Sigtia and Kumar Chiman Singh's MAGO 8-4 Duffy 2
Mr. K. M. Shah's ZAM ZAM 8-10 Kheemsingh 3
Messrs. A. S. Motabhoy and S. Fazli's AMAN 8-9 P. Khade .. 4

Not run: Assault, Solicitude, Oslo, Lonely Light and Mahboob II.

Won by: 3/4 length, 1 length, 1 1/4 lengths.

Time 1 minute 41 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 21.

Trainer: S. J. K. Irani.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Mahomed Nafa's WET BOB 8-2 Damodar 1
Messrs. H. R. and M. R. Shantidas' VIRVIKRAM 9-0 Harbutt 2
Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Dhunjibhoy's IMROZ 8-6 Purtusingh 3
Mrs. and Mr. Justice's CARPALA 8-4 Whiteside 4

Not run: Nirvana and Mr. Rambler.

Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, 1 length, 2 3/4 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 11 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 167. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 17 and Rs. 28.

Trainer: Owner.

THE DELHI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Major General Mahabir S. S. J. B. Rana and H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's JACK DIAMOND 8-7 Sibbritt 1
Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's YAAR 9-1 Evans 2
Maharaja Sir Pratapsinh Gaekwar of Baroda's STRAIGHT RUN 8-3 P. Khade 3
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib and Kumari India Devi Dhanrajgir's CANASTA 9-3 Kheemsingh 4

Not run: Amarnath.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 50. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 12 and Rs. 21.

Trainer: W. J. Elliott.

TODAY'S SPORT

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation:

3-50 p.m. Goans 'A' vs. Central Rly. 'B' (First Division); 4-50 p.m. Central Rly. 'A' vs. B. S. Police 'A' (Senior Division).

ATHLETICS

Vallabhbhai Stadium:

2-30 p.m. Air Force Meet final day.

S. AFRICANS BEAT NEW CASTLE

NEW CASTLE, (New South Wales), Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter): The South African touring team won an exciting race against time to beat New Castle by seven wickets in their two-day country game here.

Set to get 77 for victory in 35 minutes the Tourists hit off the runs with seven minutes to spare.

Final scores were:

SOUTH AFRICANS: 261 and 77 for three.

NEW CASTLE: 118 and 219 for eight wickets declared. Percy Mansell took five wickets for 49 with his spinners in New Castle first innings. Beatty scored 59 in the second innings.

SOUTHERN COMMAND SQUASH

POONA, Nov. 22.

K C Anand will meet K K Khanna in the final of the Southern Command Squash Championship. In the semi-finals today Maj. K C Anand beat Capt. J S Soin, 9-2, 8-10, 9-4, 9-3; while Lt-Col. K K Khanna got the better of Lt-Col. P G Bhagat, 5-9, 9-4, 9-5, 10-8.

In the earlier rounds Maj. K C Anand beat Capt. Daryam, 9-4, 9-3, 9-7; Capt. J S Soin beat Lt. I M Lal, 9-0, 9-5, 6-9, 9-4; Lt-Col. P S Bhagat beat Havildar Darshan Singh 9-5, 9-6, 9-3; Capt. Chibber beat Lt-Col. K Khanna, 9-3, 9-2, 9-2.

The finals will be played tomorrow at the Rajendrasinhji Institute.

REPLAY OF IFA SHIELD FINAL SUGGESTED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22 (PTI): The Government Committee of the Indian Football Association yesterday requested the Mohun Bagan and Rajasthan Clubs to agree to a second replay of the I F A Shield Final which remained undecided in their second outing on September 27.

The Committee met yesterday to consider afresh the appeal of the Rajasthan Club against the decision of the referee not to play extra time in the replayed final match and claiming their title to the shield.

Intimating the decision of the Committee, the Secretary of the I F A said that a date and venue of the match would be fixed after consent of the Clubs was received by the Association.

Manacled Swimming

A long distance manacled swimming demonstration will be given by "MAMTA CHATTERJEE" today at Apollo Bunder.

The start will be given by Seth Phulchand at 4-0 p. m. Tulsi Ram Jaiswal and Onkar Nath Gupta will act as pace-makers, and will swim with their hands and feet tied.

FOOD DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Page 3)

of them are a miserable lot. Special mention could be made of the Defence Deputy Minister, Sardar Surjitsingh, the Natural Resources Deputy Minister, Pandit Kesho Dav Malaviya and the Planning Deputy Minister, Mr. Jaisukh Lal Haltti. The first two are constantly asking for "notice" to cover their unpreparedness during question hour. Sardar Sahib, though well built and notwithstanding the loud speakers, is difficult to hear. Pandit Malaviya perpetually suffers from some sort of an itch in his nose, which he scratches after every reply. Mr. Hatti displayed his intimate study by declaring that members of Parliament were associated with a Community Project in their constituency. Mrs. Kirpalani showed her ignorance by declaring that she was not. On the credit side, Mr. A. K. Chanda and Mr. Satish Chandra have done very well.

Yogic Feats At Stadium

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At a press conference this evening at the Taj, Swami Dev Murthi Ji explained the advantages of the 'Yoga' and demonstrated its benefits.

The Swamiji will perform rare feats of Yoga at the Brabourne Stadium on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next week at 5-15 p.m.

Aga Khan Won't Sell Tulyar

CANNES, Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter): The Aga Khan stated through his Secretary today that he has no intention of selling his champion colt Tulyar.

BEST WAY TO EMPLOY A MAID SERVANT

(Continued from Page 6)

state visit from a V.I.P., when Franchette has coyly disclosed that it is against her rules to sweep the porch, and that washing glass higher than the book-case window makes her dizzy. On the other hand, after Franchette has settled down to work with what she thought were all terms agreed upon, the startled day worker has sometimes received a shock when informed by her employer that she took it for granted she would clean out the garage, and do the week's baking.

Children

Some workers don't want employment where there are small children unless there can be a definite line drawn between being baby sitters or house workers.

This surely isn't unreasonable when even a mother finds it difficult to do her own housework in competition with the activities of a lively toddler.

Sometimes friction arises over the actual time spent in work. Some employers believe the salary they pay entitles them to a stated number of hours of the worker's time as is the case with office workers and factory workers. However, individuals work at different rates of speed and with varying degrees of efficiency. Also familiarity with the work often makes it go faster. Therefore there should be a decision on this point.

In our case there is a three-story, ten-room house which looks like an old lady's hat, has no hard wood floors, is 65 years old and acts, every day of it. It is home, however, to an active mother, father, three lively growing children and one wild dog, and we have found that a regular routine shortens the hours of actual work.

The two rooms on the third floor, which are used only when we have guests, are not cleaned every week. The rest of the house needs a thorough cleaning bringing into play mop, pail, scrub brush, duster, and vacuum cleaner every seven days.

Mutual Consideration

On the very first day of our association, when salary and work were being discussed, the needs of the employer were set forth very simply in the words, "I should like to have the house kept clean."

When there have been extras, such as cleaning the silver, washing dishes after a party, staying a little late to look after the children, or serving at a special dinner, they have been undertaken willingly when mentioned far enough in advance so that time and energy could be properly apportioned.

In brief it seems to us possible to keep everything moving smoothly if both the employer and day worker enter this relationship honestly, sensibly, matter-of-factly, both having patience and willingness to cooperate, and each understanding that the other is a human being.

SOEN BEATS HIROJI SATOH

Asian T. T. Matches

SINGAPORE, Nov. 22 (PTI): Thirty-one-year-old Indonesian Railway Inspector Liemngo Soen today beat the world's singles champion Hiroji Satoh, Japan, in the opening session of the first Asian Table Tennis Championships here.

Against a much superior team which won 5-1 finally, youthful Indonesians who almost stepped into the court from the plane played confidently, Liem defeating his opponent 15-21, 21-16, 21-19.

SHARK LIVER OIL AS SUBSTITUTE FOR COD

(Continued from Page 9)

pot is then placed in a steel barrel filled with a small quantity of water and the barrel is then heated for about two hours on wood fire. The oil that floats is then decanted off, filtered through muslin and treated with anyhydrous sodium sulphate and then stored in clean, dry tins.

The shark liver oil is rich in vitamin 'A'. One of the species of shark locally known as 'Khada' has the highest vitamin 'A' potency, namely, 1,80,000 international units per gramme.

The shark liver oils is generally 15 times as potent as the best sample of imported cod liver oil. The natural concentrate of shark liver that is sold is 20 times as potent as cod liver oil.

The shark liver oil could be blended with other palatable ingredients like glucose, malt, cocoa, etc., for making emulsions or tablets. The Technological Laboratory in Bombay has been making golden-coloured 'pearls' (perles, pronounce perl, in French) which contain shark liver oil concentrate and mask the fishy odour which is not tolerated by some.

OTHER USES

Large quantities of shark liver oil are administered to cattle and poultry as nutritious food in foreign countries although our farm-keepers have yet to realized the value of such food. Sub-standard oil is used in curing leather. Large sharks out of which liver is taken out are utilized for making valuable byproducts. The flesh is converted into fish-meal for feeding cattle and poultry and it contains proteins that are as high as 60 p.c. The fins are exported to China, Malaya and other places as they are prized for making the famous Chinese fin-soup. The shagreen coloured shark skin makes fine-grained, waterproof leather and it can be processed with various colours also. Fish glue is made out of the skin and head of the fish and is used by the photo engraving trade for engraving metal plates to produce blocks for printing.

The Fisheries Technological Laboratory has manufactured and marketed shark liver oil and 'elasmin liquid' concentrate with vitamin 'A' of 20,000 international units per gramme and vitamin 'D' of 2,000 international units per gramme. There are also the capsuled 'pearls' and the veterinary grade liver oil. Shark liver oil is also exported to U K. Australia and Iceland.

OUTLOOK FOR INDUSTRY

The new industry can be developed profitably and would strengthen the economy of the State when more shark is caught.

The trade in salted and cured shark meat already exists. But with better and bigger exclusive catches during the season, it would be possible to establish the oil extraction and manufacture of byproducts of shark on a sound basis and to develop it as an important cottage as well as urban industry with excellent prospects of foreign and internal markets. Its possibilities indicated above for reinforcing the nutritional resources cannot also be ignored.

PAKISTAN-SOUTH ZONE MATCH PROSPECTS

Second Day's Play Heads Towards Tame Draw

HYDERABAD, Nov. 22. (PTI).

AT the end of the second day the match between the Pakistan tourists and the South Zone here looks like heading towards a tame draw.

Pakistan declared their first innings with 351 for the loss of three wickets, the Zone, commencing their replay half an hour before lunch, were 158 for three wickets at close.

Neither Pakistan in the morning nor the Zone gave any suggestion that they had anything but a draw in view.

Details Of Play

Nazar Mohammed and Maqsood Ahmed resumed Pakistan's first innings at the overnight total of 293 for three wickets today, the second day of the tourists' match against the South Zone here.

Maqsood went for quick runs and fell. Maqsood pulled Ghulam Ahmed hard to let boundry. At the other end he got under to Kannayiram in driving and gave a hot catch to Suryanarayan at mid off. The total had just then reached 300 in 305 minutes. Maqsood scored only 18.

Nazar, with skipper Anwar Hussain as his fifth wicket partner, continued to defend and refused to show enterprise. Ghulam bowled two successive maidens to him; at 317 the leg break and googly bowler Krishna took over from Kannayiram and also started with a maiden to Nazar.

Ghulam's next over ended Anwar's innings. Anwar pulled Ghulam hard but straight into Gopinath's hands at mid wicket.

At 322 Waqar Hasan, the next man in, was beaten completely by Krishna's googly, the ball going through between his defensive bat and pads to hit the leg stump.

EXCELLENT BOWLING

In addition to losing these three wickets Pakistan could add only 44 to the overnight total in an hour today and this showed the excellent bowling of the South Zone on the easy paced Fateh Maidan pitch.

Kirshna worried the next batsman, Fazal Mahmood, who twice played for the leg break and was surprised by his googly. However, there was no damage.

Fazal, when twelve in the total of 348 also gave a chance off Krishna. Fazal drove Krishna hard and low to Gopinath at mid off. Gopinath failed to snap it up.

Three runs later Anwar applied the closure after the Pakistan innings had lasted 375 minutes. Nazar carried his bat for a steady 156 which included twelve fours.

Shyamsunder and Chakravarthi commenced South Zone's reply half an hour before lunch. Chakravarthi started with a "life". Fazal Mahmood at first slip failed to accept his snick off Maqsood Ahmed.

Shyamsunder was confident. He glanced Fazal to the fine leg boundary. Khalid Ibadullah was sent to replace Khan Mohammad. Shyamsunder pulled him to leg for four.

Chakravarthi also gained confidence and cut some pretty glances. At lunch he and Shyamsunder remained unbeaten with 10 and 19 respectively in the total of 33.

POSSIBLE CHANCE

Before a run was added to the total after the break Shyamsunder gave a possible chance at the wicket. In playing forward to Fazal he snicked the ball behind. Wicket keeper Khurshid Ahmed was unsighted and allowed it to go for four.

Fazal and Khalid Qureshi bowled steadily and the batsmen were not comfortable. Shyamsunder drove Qureshi to the off boundary but came very near to touching either bowler or Khurshid Ahmed behind.

Chakravarthi was beaten by Qureshi once and survived an appeal for stumped. Chakravarthi did not stay much longer. Playing defensively forward to Qureshi he edged the ball on to his stumps. Seventy minutes play had then produced 64 runs towards which Chakravarthi contributed 23.

Ali Hussain came in next, stayed at the creases for 15 uncomfortable minutes before snicking Fazal to Maqsood at first slip. Ali did not score (71-2-0).

ADISHESH

Adisesh entered next. Adisesh watched Qureshi and Fazal carefully and was always ready to play strokes though a tight field was difficult to pierce.

But Shyamsunder became shaky while nearing his 50. He stood at 48 for a long while before cutting Qureshi for four and completed the half century out of 91 in two hours.

At 98 Shyamsunder mistimed a drive off a flighted one from off-spinner Zulfiqar Ahmed and lifted a simple catch to Maqsood Ahmed at mid off. Shyamsunder after a very good start had a highly unconvincing stay at the creases after lunch. He scored 55, which included five boundaries.

With Gopinath as his partner Adisesh glanced Fazal Mahmood for four and sent up the 102 in 135 minutes play.

Adisesh was also shaky against Zulfiqar's subtle flight. Thrice he mistimed attempted drives and when 21 in the total of 107 gave the bowler a return chance. Zulfiqar failed to hold on to it.

At tea Adisesh 23 and Gopinath 4 were unbeaten in the total of 110.

BRILLIANT CUT

Gopinath swept Zulfikar to the long leg boundary and executed a brilliant late cut for four off Maqsood Ahmed.

However, both Gopinath and Adisesh were in no mood to play strokes. Their lack of enterprise made cricket dull till ten minutes before close when Adisesh suddenly came out of his shell and drove both Khalid Qureshi and Khalid Ibadullah straight to the screen for fours. The first stroke sent up the 150 in 200 minutes' play.

When stumps were drawn at 158 Adisesh and Gopinath remained unbeaten with 48 and 26 respectively.

SCORE-BOARD

PAKISTAN (1st Innings)

Nazar Mohammed not out	156
Hanif Mohammed b Kannayiram	135
Khurshid Ahmed b Kannayiram	5
Imtiaz Ahmed lbw Krishna	0
Maqsood Ahmed c Suryanarayan b Kannayiram	18
Anwar Hussain c Gopinath b Ghulam Ahmed ..	14
Waqar Hasan b Krishna	1
Fazal Mahmood not out	13
Extras	9
TOTAL for 6 wkts. declared	351

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Kannayiram 20-3-67-3, Ghulam Ahmed 41-6-131-1, Krishna 35-9-76-2, Kasturirangan 6-2-6-0, Adisesh 16-1-60-0.

SOUTH ZONE (First innings)

Shyamsunder c Maqsood Ahmed b Zulfiqar Ahmed ..	55
Chakravarthi b Khalid Qureshi	23
Ali Hussain c Maqsood Ahmed b Fazal Mahmood	0
Adisesh not out	48
Gopinath not out	26
Extras	6
Total (for 3 wkts at close)	158

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-64, 2-71, 3-98.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Maqsood Ahmed 8-1-31-0, Khalid Ibadullah 9-5-11-0, Fazal Mahmood 17-6-29-1, Khalid Qureshi 26-6-50-1, Zulfiqar Ahmed 13-2-31-1.

Durand Football

HYDERABAD POLICE ENTER FINALS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22 (UPI): Hyderabad City Police defeated the Aryans, Calcutta, in a replayed match of the semi-finals of the Durand Cup Football Tournament by a solitary goal here today.

It was a well-contested game though most of the time the winners dominated. The match winner was scored by outside left Mahmood, five minutes from close after a throw from right deep defender Azia. Hyderabad City Police will meet East Bengal, Calcutta, for the final of the Durand Cup tournament tomorrow.

Earlier in the afternoon an exhibition match between the Durand Tournament Committee XI and the referees' XI ended in a goal-less draw.

Maharashtra-Bombay Ranji Match

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 22 (PTI): The Ranji Trophy match between the Maharashtra and Bombay Cricket Association will be played in Sholapur from December 18 to 21.

NARENDRA NATH DECLINES

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22 (PTI): Narendra Nath, one of the players chosen by the All-India Lawn Tennis Association to represent India against Italy in the Davis Cup Interzonal Match has informed the Secretary of the A.I.L.T.A., of his inability to go with the team owing to business reasons', it was learnt here today

Naresh Kumar, who was also among the four players chosen, recently stood down from the team for similar reasons. This leave, only two players—Sumant Misra and G. Vasant—in the Indian team.

The Indian team is to leave for Brisbane on December 3. The Davis Cup tie between India and Italy is scheduled to be played at Brisbane on December 11, 12 and 13.

Inter-Playground Games

An Inter-Playground Exhibition of Games and Skill such as wrestling, Indian fencing, Indian games, acrobatics, volleyball, basketball, etc., will be held at the Triangular Maidan, Reynolds Road, Byculla, on Sunday, November 23, 1952, from 4-45 to 6 p.m. Shri P. R. Nayak, Municipal Commissioner will preside and distribute the certificates.

SPORTSMAN WEDS

Anceto Fernandes, Secretary of Goan Sports married Benedita Rodrigues at the Church of St. Francis Xaviers, Burrows Lane, Bombay, on Saturday. A 'guard of honour' was presented by the members of the Goans Hockey team.

BIG LEAD FOR GUJERAT

Baroda Dismissed For 246 In First Innings

BARODA, Nov. 22 (PTI).

THE powerful Baroda side was dismissed by Gujerat for 246 runs today in the first innings and the visiters will go in to bat a second time tomorrow with a lead of 118.

Gujerat continuing their first innings this morning added only six runs to their overnight total and the side was out for 364.

When Baroda went in to bat, a repetition of yesterday's morning play was seen and Baroda lost four wickets, including those of Hazare and G. Kishenchand, with only 49 on board. Hazare was unfortunately run out and Kishenchand was caught off Nyalchand before he had opened his account.

GALLANT STAND

A gallant stand then for the fifth wicket between C. G. Joshi and J. M. Ghorpade followed and it appeared as if a struggle for the first innings lead would be on. But with the dismissal of Joshi at 215 after that batsman had scored a valuable 104, his first century in Ranji Trophy cricket, a collapse set in again and the remaining five wickets were lost with only addition of 21 runs more. Ghorpade was the seventh batsman out having scored 74 runs inclusive of eight fours. Joshi, who stayed at the crease for 218 minutes for his 104, hit thirteen fours.

BARODA (First innings)

D K Gaekwad c P H Punjabi b Dipak Shodhan	1
S K Vihare c P H Punjabi b Dipak Shodhan	18
C G Joshi c P H Punjabi b Dipak Shodhan	104
V S Hazare run out	0
G Kishenchand c J H Shodhan b Nyalchand	0
J M Ghorpade b Dipak Shodhan	74
R B Nimbalkar c Maka b Nyalchand	1
V K Gaekwad b Nyalchand ..	13
C B Patel b Nyalchand	0
C K Gaekwad lbw Dipak Shodhan	1
Indravadan Zaveri not out ..	13
Extras	18
Total	246

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-7, 2-29, 3-49, 4-49, 5-215, 6-220, 7-220, 8-221, 9-224 and 10-246.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: J H Shodhan 10-0-51-0, Dipak Shodhan 40-10-98-5, Anil Laskari 1-1-0-0, Nyalchand 36.5-17-58-4, Suman Patel 9-2-16-0, Bhikhu Patel 3-1-5-0.

GUJERAT (First innings)

P H Punjabi b Hazare	22
E S Maka c Indravadan Zaveri b Hazare	29
Anil Lashkari c I K Gaekwad b Hazare	0
D H Shodhan b Ghorpade	4
V D Vaghela lbw Hazare	10
N J Contractor c C G Joshi b Hazare	152
J H Shodhan c V K Gaekwad b Joshi	98
Bhikhu Patel lbw Hazare	8
Chinoo Patel st R B Nimbalkar b Ghorpade	17
Suman Patel not out	1
Nyalchand b Ghorpade	0
Extras	23
Total	364

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-45, 2-45, 3-54, 4-70, 5-81, 6-322, 7-342, 8-346, 9-364.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: V S Hazare 33-7-101-6, C D Patel 7-0-19-0, J M Ghorpade 33.5-1-122-3, C C Joshi 8-0-37-1, V K Gaekwad 9-1-24-0, C K Gaekwad 3-0-8-0.

Lusitanians Score Narrow Win

SENIOR HOCKEY LEAGUE IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

LUSITANIANS Sports Club scored another solitary goal victory in the Senior Hockey League this evening at the Lloyd Reclamation when they accounted for Bombay City 'A'. Earlier, Blue Wizards beat Times of India by an identical margin in the First Division.

The Lusitanian defence stole honours, but their forwards had to put up with an equally formidable defence on the opposite side. Wakefield and Roberts were monstrous, while H. D'Souza, Rozario and Benny D'Costa shone, but lapsed occasionally.

The match was a fast encounter with robust tactics on both sides. Both custodians had occasions to be seriously tested, but veteran Lynn was confident, while Leo Fernandes newcomer to Senior hockey gave a creditable performance, though shaky under the cross-bar.

'Lusis' opened their account midway through the first half when Morris Britto converted a pass from John Vaz.

The teams were:—

LUSITANIANS: Leo Fernandes; E. D'Sa, W. D'Souza; H. Gonsalves, Amir Kumar, Cabral; L. Vaz, J. Vaz, M. Britto, Saxby, P. Pereira.

BOMBAY CITY: H. Lynn; Wakefield, Roberts, H. D'Souza, Rozario, B. D'Costa; B. Fernandes, G. Ireland, D'Mello, Auschaneur, Pathak.

Earlier, Blue Wizards beat Times of India in the First Division by a solitary goal scored by P. Menezes.

I.A.F. Sports

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

The programme for tomorrow (Sunday, Nov. 23), the final day of the Fifth IAF Inter-Command Sports Meet, at the Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium is as follows:—

3-00 p.m. ATHLETICS: 400 Metres Hurdle, Hop-Step Jump 800 Metres.

Open Events: 4,000 Metres Team Pursuit, 400 Metres, "Devil Take the Hindmost" and 4 x 100 Metres Relay.

PARADROP.
AIR DISPLAY.
MARCH PAST OF ATHLETES
PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.
CLOSING CEREMONY.

Kalyani Institute Sports

The annual sports today Sunday at 8 a.m. at St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Parel.

High Food Officials Meet In Delhi

Agency For Purchasing Millets To Be Set Up?

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22 (PTI).

HIGH food officials from the states of Madras, Bombay, Saurashtra and Mysore, which are deficit in millet production, met Union food officials here today to evolve measures for making up their overall deficit of one million tons with supplies from four other surplus states in the country.

The state food officials also met the Union Food Minister, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai.

The two-day deliberations, which concluded today, mainly centred round the question of implementation of the new policy on millets.

With the failure of the monsoon, Madras state is said to be faced with the prospects of an acute shortage of millets and is reported to have demanded a minimum supply of 5,00,000 tons.

It is likely that a meeting of the food officials of the surplus states, including Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, PEPSU and Hyderabad will be held here shortly for the purpose of considering the demand from the deficit states and finding out how far those demands could be met.

Under the new policy announced by the Union Food Minister in the House of the People early this week, the deficit states will be permitted to procure their supply of millets from the surplus states, either on a Government-to-Government basis or through authorised Government agency.

It is considered possible that some kind of a purchasing agency will be set up to buy surplus millets from these four states and to avoid undue competition among the deficit states themselves in their purchase.

BROCKWAY POINTS OUT WRITING ON WALL

LONDON, Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Fenner Brockway (Labour) told the House of Commons yesterday he felt that a "question mark of destiny is now over the continent of Africa".

"It may be we shall be able to find a basis of cooperation with the African people or the alternative is racial conflict which may be alarming not only to ourselves but to future generations" he said.

Mr. Brockway visited East Africa recently with another Labour member Mr. Leslie Hale. He was today speaking in the Commons on a bill to allow the treasury to guarantee loans of up to one hundred million sterling instead of the present fifty million sterling to authorities exercising jurisdiction over groups of colonial territories.

RACE PYRAMID IN AFRICA CRITICISED

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. A. D. Pant, Commissioner for the Government of India in British East Africa, told the General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee yesterday that the administering powers in Africa should sponsor integration of races, for by keeping the races apart only conflict could arise. "The real problem in Africa is to create a synthesis of all group and to weld them into one integral pattern" Mr. Pant said.

He added that any system which envisaged the African as the source of labour, Asian as the middleman and the European "at the top" was bound to cause conflict and to hinder progress.

That Cleansing Affair: Government's Stand

NAIROBI, Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter): The Kenya Government denied last night that it had ever sponsored any particular from of tribal cleansing ceremony to rid Africans of the power of the Mau Mau oath.

In an official statement the Government said tribal elders had taken the initiative and on their advice it agreed to encourage people to cleanse themselves by whatever means would be acceptable to the individual's concerned.

Where Andrei Went Wrong

U.N., Nov. 22 (UPA). Russia's top prosecutor Andrei Vyshinsky lectured the United Nations Legal Committee yesterday on determination of aggression but spoiled the effect of his imposing harangue by a slight inaccuracy.

He accused America of murdering General Emilio Aguinaldo, Filipino insurrection leader, at the turn of the century.

When Vyshinsky finished speaking Mauro Mendez of the Philippines said, "Mr. Chairman: Americans have not killed General Aguinaldo. As a matter of fact he is still alive."

MR. MacMAHON IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Gerald John MacMahon, who has been appointed Senior United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in India, and Economic Adviser to the United Kingdom High Commissioner, arrived in Bombay today and will take up his duties in Delhi on November 25.

A bachelor, Mr. MacMahon, who is 43 years of age, is accompanied by his sister, Miss U. MacMahon, who will act as his hostess.

CENTENARIANS IN M.P.

NAGPUR, Nov. 22 (PTI): Madhya Pradesh has 4,812,044 mothers, aged from ten and above, according to provisional figures on fertility collected by the Census Department here.

The data revealed the number of centenarians among them as 1,500 and those above that age as 551.

Twenty-one million children had been born to them, 570 of every thousand of whom survived.

The State has a population of about twentyone and a quarter million, a little than 50 per cent being females.

Student Wanted

DHARWAR, Nov. 22 (H.S.): The Dharwar Police authorities have issued a warrant against a student who has absconded after falsely receiving the money order worth Rs. 110, addressed in favour of Shri S. V. Koutale, a clerk from the Bijapur Rationing Department, who had come here to stay with his brother. It is alleged that this student, who was putting up as the next door neighbour of Shri Koutale, signed the name of the addressee and received the said amount.

Lt. Gen. S. M. Shrinagesh

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22 (PTI): The Government of India, it is learnt, have granted two years' extension of tenure to Lt.-Gen S. M. Shrinagesh, G O C-in-C. Western Command.

Lt.-Gen. Shrinagesh completes his present tenure on August 30. 1953.

Help Prevent New Wars

VYSHINSKY'S PLEA AT U.N. BODY

UNITED NATIONS, November 22 (PTI-Reuter). The Soviet Union yesterday accused Britain, the United States and the North Atlantic group generally of opposing the definition of aggression by the United Nations because it would help to prevent new wars. Mr. Andre Vyshinsky, the Soviet Foreign Minister, speaking in the Legal Committee of the General Assembly, said that those powers were acting under the laws of capitalist economy.

Mr. Vyshinsky urged the adoption of a Soviet draft proposal for the definition of aggression. He said that the Soviet proposal was being opposed by Britain, the United States and other countries on the grounds that it did not cover all possible forms of aggression.

He referred to Stalin's recently published work on economics which, he said, showed that the laws of capitalism forced capitalist countries into new wars.

The period between wars was a time for participation for new wars, Mr. Vyshinsky said.

He said that a clash of interests was developing between the United States and Britain in the Middle East and that competition was growing between Japan and West Germany and the United States.

Mr. Vyshinsky said that the United States was penetrating the colonial territories of Britain and France.

Morrison Denies It

LONDON, Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Herbert Morrison, former Labour Foreign Secretary, commenting on references to himself in the Prague trial of Slansky and others, said at Kettering, Northamptonshire, last night: "I have met a lot of people during my life." "I can't pretend to remember all of them. I have no recollection of Mordecai Oren. Certainly I could not have told him my plans to attack the Soviet Union for the simple reason I have never had any and have got none now".

NEW KASHMIR MINISTRY SWORN IN

SRINAGAR, Nov. 22 (PTI): The new Government headed by Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah was sworn in today by the Sadar-i-Riyasat Yusaraj Karan Singh at Karan Mahal, the Yuvaraj's residence.

Sheikh Abdullah had submitted the resignation of his old Government following the installation of the first Sadar-i-Rivasat of Jammu and Kashmir last week.

Sheikh Abdullah was the first to take the oath of allegiance to the constitution and of secrecy followed by Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, Mirza Afzal Beg, Girdharilal Dogra and Shamlal Saraf.

Four deputy ministers will be sworn in by Sheikh Abdullah later at the Secretariat.

JHANSI AYURVEDIC UNIVERSITY

The Second Convocation of the Jhansi Ayurvedic University will be held on December 22, 1952. The Hon'ble Shrimati Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, Government of India, will inaugurate the function and lay the foundation stone of the Ayurvedic Research Institute.

Vaidya Ratna Ayurveda Brahaspati Shri Shiva Sharma, Bombay, will confer the degrees.

Hyderabad Currency

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Nov. 21 (PTI): Dr. G. S. Melkote, Hyderabad's Finance Minister, today informed the State Assembly that the Hali Sicca (Osmania currency) would be abolished and cease to be in circulation from April 1, 1953.

Lie Ready To Meet Investigators

U.N. HEADQUARTERS, Nov 22 (UPA).

SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE agreed yesterday to have an "informal meeting" with the McCarran Senate Internal Security sub-committee and the United States Attorney General "at the earliest possible date."

This announcement followed a two and a half hour meeting in Lie's office in connection with investigation of American United Nations employes suspected of subversive activities or Communist connection.

The conference was called after Lie refused an invitation to appear before the Federal Grand Jury investigating subversion.

BENEFITS UNDER STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

NEW DELHI, November 23 (PTI).

The first benefit period in respect of sickness and maternity benefits under the Employees' State Insurance scheme begins in India today.

Only three of the five benefits offered by the scheme had become payable to insured persons right from the inauguration of the scheme in Kanpur by Prime Minister Nehru in February this year. They were: medical care, disablement benefit and dependents' benefit.

The first of its kind in South East Asia, the scheme is designed to cover about 2-1/2 million employees, not earning more than Rs. 400 a month in the agregate and working in perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons. In its initial stage at present, it is benefiting about a lakh of employees in about 200 factories in Kanpur and about 55,000 employees in the factories of Delhi.

The sickness and maternity benefits did not become operative until nine months after the inauguration of the scheme because of certain contributory conditions laid down for them under the scheme.

Sickness and maternity benefits entitle insured persons to cash payment in cases of certified sickness and or confinement.

CONTRIBUTION PERIOD

Under the scheme, the contributions paid by an insured person during a period of 26 consecutive weeks, which is called the contribution period, will determine the eligibility of such persons to sickness or maternity benefit during a subsequent period of 26 consecutive weeks.

There will be a gap of 13 weeks between the close of a contribution period and the beginning of the corresponding benefit period because this period would normally be required for the Corporation to prepare relevant records to calculate the rate of sickness benefit and to intimate it to local offices.

The first benefit period thus commences today—nine months after the commencement of the scheme in Kanpur.

SICKNESS BENEFIT

The rate of Sickness Benefit will ordinarily be 1/2 of the average daily wage, but as benefit is payable for all the days of the week including Sundays and holidays, it would be roughly 7/12th of the average weekly wage.

An insured person will be able to claim Sickness Benefit for a maximum period of 56 days in a continuous period of 365 days.

Maternity Benefit is payable for a period of twelve weeks of which not more than six weeks shall precede the expected date of confinement. The rate will be twelve annas per day or at the rate of Sickness Benefit whichever is higher.

of casual workers from the Scheme and exemption of factories having facilities equivalent to those provided under the Act.

WORKERS' DEMANDS

The workers' representatives on the whole favoured payment of periodical pensions as compensation for employment injuries. Some of the representatives, however, asked for a choice for the workers in this respect. At present many of the employers were insuring their workers against risks like the employment injury, and it was submitted that the provisions under the Employees' State Insurance Act should give better benefits than those under the existing insurance schemes. They desired that the factory employers should be requested to continue the existing medical facilities if they were superior to those provided under the Act. The workers' representatives wished that before granting exemption to a factory from the provisions of the Act, the local union of workers in the factory should be consulted regarding this exemption.

The All India Trade Union Congress submitted a detailed memorandum mainly dealing with the manner of implementation.

The workers' representatives generally welcomed the Scheme and requested for its early implementation. They assured their unions' co-operation in the successful implementation of the Scheme.

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

I.L.O. Experts' Talks In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Messrs. Ian Roberton, F. B. Hindmarsh and R. L. Briggs, the three I.L.O. Social Insurance Experts who are in the city to advise the regional officials of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation regarding the implementation of the Insurance Scheme, discussed various matters relating to the Scheme with the representatives of three all-India workers' organisations — the Indian National Trade Union Congress, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and the All India Trade Union Congress. Shri S. K. Wadhawan, Regional Director of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, presided over the meeting.

Mr. Roberton on behalf of the experts invited views of the workers' representatives about the Scheme, and explained some of the salient features about the cash benefits. Discussion took place on various points, such as the desirability of paying a lump sum compensation instead of periodical compensation, scope of the term "dependants", resort to various systems of medicine, utilisation of the existing mill dispensaries and doctors, exclusion

NEW POST TO ROKOSSOVSKY

Hero Of Stalingrad

LONDON, Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter): Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky, Polish-born commander who led the Russian armies at Stalingrad and returned to his native land three years ago to become its Minister of Defence yesterday became one of eight Vice-Premiers in the new Polish Government, Warsaw radio announced last night.

The 58-year old Marshal, who was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army in 1949 retains the defence portfolio he had held continuously since that time.

A dashing six-foot former Czarist officer, he was nicknamed by the Russians "The hammer of the Huns" because of his victories at Stalingrad, Volokolamsk and Orel.

PRO-MERGER YOUTHS ON TRIAL

KARAIKAL, Nov. 22 (PTI): The case in which Mr. Ramasrinivasan, President of Thirumalarayan Patnam Youth Congress, Mr. Kanthakumar, his brother and three others are charged with threatening the life of a French Indian Cabinet Minister, was taken up by the Karaikal judge yesterday.

After hearing arguments and examining three prosecution witnesses, the judge posted the case to November 26 when he would deliver the judgment. There were no defence witnesses.

Azores Air Base For U. K.

LONDON, Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter): Britain and Portugal have reached an agreement which in effect allows Britain the use of Lagens Airport in the Azores as a military base within the Atlantic Pact's strategic defence arrangement.

The Foreign Office here announced last night the conclusion of the agreement in Lisbon yesterday between Portuguese Foreign Minister Dr. Paulo Cunha and the British Ambassador Sir Nigel Ronalds.

Justice Gajendragadkar speaking at the 75th birthday celebration of Swami Kevalanand Saraswati at Wai. Photo shows (left to right) Swamiji and Taraktirth Laxmanshastri Joshi.

P. & O. Liner Arrives Eleven Hours Late

ENGINE TROUBLE IN SUEZ

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE P. & O. liner "Strathden" arrived here today from London at 4 p.m.—more than eleven hours behind the scheduled time owing to the failure of the star board engine near the Suez Canal, it is learnt here.

The 24,000-ton luxury liner which carried a full complement of passengers for Bombay and the Far East developed engine trouble on November 16, when the ship was crossing Farouk Canal in the Suez Zone.

The ship's officers said that "Strathden" had to lay in anchor for nine hours in the Suez before the engineers aboard could put the engine right.

Again, two days after the liner had left Aden for Bombay a strong unfavourable current in the Arabian Sea compelled her to slow down her speed from the maximum 24 knots to 17 knots per hour.

The ship sailed for Colombo 'en route' to Australia at 11 p.m.

Chess

DECISIVE 4-1 VICTORY FOR INDIAN GYMKHANA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Indian Gymkhana routed the Wimco Sports Club in a five-a-side match with a decisive four to one victory in the seventh round of the Inter-Club Chess League at Chetana today evening.

On the top board C. R. Ramchandran defeated John Mathews in a keen battle of wits. The only Wimco stalwart to score was V. S. Mahadkar who accounted for H. Y. Bhagwatar of the Indian Gymkhana.

The Chess Club of India had to be satisfied with only a draw against the Asian Chess Club, Bombay's oldest club. L. V. Rao scored a fine victory over C. J. Vyas on the top board.

J. C. Kothare of the B.E.S.T. Sports Club secured the only point for his side in rare style by outwitting K. N. Sathe in spite of being a piece down. Only two games were played in the match between Met. Dept. S.C. and the Youths Own Union.

The result:—

Chess Club India drew with Asian Chess Club 2 1/2 to 2 1/2.

L V Rao 1, C J Vyas 0; A. Mansetta 0, K N Panday 1; S Rehman 0, S N Tavaria 1; A Bhugan 1/2, M R Wadia 1/2; D R Vakil 1, J K Kanga 0.

Indian Gymkhana beat Wimco Sports Club 4 to 1.

C R Ramchandran 1, John Mathews 0; S S Rajan 1, V N Narayan 0; H Y Bhagwatar 0, V S Mahadkar 1; H V Joglekar 1, A A Krishna Iyer 0; T R Shenoy 1, R Gopal 0.

Accountant-General's Office beat B.E.S.T. Sports Club 3 to 1.

P V Phatak 1, B V Khare 0; K N Sathe 0, J C Kothare 1; S Y Bhide 1, D S Pitale 0; V Y Tulpule 1, R V Alurkar 0.

NEGOTIATIONS SUSPENDED

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter): Negotiations between the United Nations and the South African Government over the future status of the former German colony of South-West Africa has been suspended, an authoritative source said here.

The Special South-West Africa Negotiating Committee of representatives of Norway, Thailand, Syria, Uruguay and the United States had another secret session this week to complete its report for submission to the Trusteeship Committee.

This report will contain the exchange of views between New York and Pretoria on proposals made by the Union Government in an effort to solve the dispute between the United Nations and the Union over South-West Africa.

South Africa has offered to negotiate a new agreement to revive the mandate over South-West Africa, which the Union Government regarded as having lapsed since the death of the League of Nations.

It was ready to assume international responsibility for the administration of the territory, though the Union Government maintained it was no longer under any obligation to do so.

The Special South-West Africa Committee has decided to release its report early next week.

This will show how far the two parties to the dispute have progressed towards agreement.

Stop Press

IN BAGHDAD

BAGHDAD, Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter): A boy of ten died in hospital tonight and ten others are seriously hurt as a result of today's demonstrations here. No newspapers will be published tomorrow because printing workers have joined students in their general strike.

American Shot Dead

RANGOON, Nov. 22 (PTI). Burmese rebels have shot dead an American oil expert at Akyab on the west coast of Burma it was authoritatively learned here tonight. The dead man's name was given as David Montgomery from Oklahoma.

An American Embassy plane flew to Akyab today to bring the body to Rangoon for Burial.

Mr. Montgomery came to Burma about 40 years ago as an oil expert and was undertaking surveys in the Akyab area for an American firm of engineers when he was shot. He leaves two daughters both in Burma.

State Handloom Weavers To Meet On December 4

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 22 (PTI): The question whether the production of dhoties and sarees should be reserved exclusively for handloom weavers, will figure prominently at the fifth session of the Bombay state handloom weavers Congress, being held on December 4, at Ichalkaranji, about 18 miles from Kolhapur.

The conference which is being held after a lapse of six years will be inaugurated by Mr. Y.B. Chavan, Bombay Civil Supplies Minister, and will be presided over by Mr. B. S. Hiray, Minister for Revenue and Agriculture, Government of Bombay.

Alcohol-Petrol Blend As Motor Fuel

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22. Alcohol-petrol blends, containing up to 20 per cent of alcohol, have been found to be just as efficient as petrol as a fuel for Internal Combustion Engines, according to an investigation carried out at the Central Laboratories for Scientific and Industrial Research, Hyderabad (Dn.).

India produces over 5 million gallons of power alcohol annually, out of which about 4 million gallons are used for blending with petrol. The production of alcohol from molasses and agricultural wastes, according to the article, can provide an immediate cash return apart from cutting down our imports of petrol.

The Plot That Misfired

HONG KONG, Nov. 22 (UPA): Former Premier Pridi Banomyong and his followers planned to set up a Thai government in exile in Communist China while the members of the so-called liberation army comprising both Thai and Chinese were creating disturbance and unrest within the country according to information the police received from the alleged plotters now being questioned, Chao (morning) News reported.

Chao is a close high police source.

'Pindi Conspiracy Case Proceedings

KARACHI, Nov. 22 (PTI): The Pakistan Constituent Assembly today passed a Bill enabling the Government to publish the judgment in the Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case, whose proceedings are secret.

British Carrier Back To Korea

TOKYO, Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter): Britain's Light Fleet carrier H. M. S. 'Glory' has returned to Korean waters for her third tour of duty, the Far East Naval Command said today.

Decisive Win For Driffield

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22 (PTI).—Leslie Driffield beat Water Ramage by 1712 to 812 points in their World Amateur Billiards Championship match here today. Ramage was off colour and recorded only one really big break of 93. Driffield made seven century breaks, the highest being 249, 175 and 123.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

New York cotton market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1670/72-8.

EAST BENGAL DAY WILL NOT STOP EXODUS

(Continued from Page 13)

tries, including the South Africa were being observed here.

Mr. Nehru said: "In the case of South Africa, we want to help the people there who are battling against the Government's racial policy."

The observance of protest days against racial discriminations in South Africa was to explain to many of those people in India who did not know anything about the struggle in South Africa, and secure their sympathy and help morally or otherwise. It did not come into conflict and raise any difficulties, he said.

NO THIRD WAY

The question of Indo-Pakistan relations was a bigger issue and involved many problems that followed the partition of the country.

There were only two ways for a solution, one was war and the other was steps which involved diplomatic pressure. There was no third wayout, the Prime Minister said.

So far as the question of bringing in diplomatic pressure was concerned, Mr. Nehru said, it was a thing that had to be approached with a mature mind and not by excitement. Sheer excitement would mean playing into the hand of the groups in this country which are thinking of something entirely different in the solution of this problem. Communal groups in this country particularly, have been talking about certain steps which could only be achieved by war. Therefore you have to be clear in your mind whether you aim to achieve your objective by war.

FLOW OF REFUGEES

Mr. Nehru said that the very reason why there had been a continuous flow of refugees from the other side showed the difference in the behaviour between the Central and State Governments here and the Pakistan Government.

"Governmental policies are different." **We should try and be fair in this matter to all concerned.**

"But there are forces in India as in Pakistan which are completely similar in their narrow communal outlook to create conflict and trouble. There is no difference in these forces. It is by playing into the hands of these forces that we make the problem worse and worse.

MUSLIM LEAGUE CRITICISED

The Prime Minister said, "we should have to try and see some distance ahead in dealing with the problem. It was of biggest importance in the long run in our relations with Pakistan, not only because it was a neighbour but because of our past history. It does not matter what anybody or any political party says about it. After all that had happened in the past, the fact remains that the people of this country and Pakistan belong to the same racial and cultural group.

"If we go out of India,' the Prime Minister said, "we find that both Indians and Pakistanis go together, speak the same language and have many things in common."

We must always remember that even today in Pakistan as in India, the majority of the population has no ill feelings against either country. But this is a different matter.

The unfortunate thing is that the Muslim League in Pakistan follows a policy which creates conflicts.

MISCHIEF MONGERS

Mr. Nehru said that the Muslims of East Bengal never had any ill feelings against the other community and both Hindus and Muslims co-existed harmoniously. The actual trouble makers there were the refugees who migrated into Pakistan from India.

NO APPEASEMENT

Mr. Nehru said that the present excitement and the various issues that had arisen, namely, Kashmir, the influx of displaced persons, etc., were the after-effects of the partition. Ultimately India and Pakistan had to come nearer in economic and other spheres.

The Prime Minister said that in his dealings with Pakistan he was often accused of "appeasement". He was not afraid of such charges. He would persist in the so-called "appeasement", whatever the consequences to him personally, so long as he was convinced that he was not doing anything that would compromise the honour and prestige of India.

Critics who blamed his Government for its failure to solve the various problems relating to Pakistan, he said, should not be oblivious of the situation that existed in other parts of the world. In Korea and other places, no solution had been found for the tensions and conflicts that existed for a long period.

When there was a tension in two countries, he said, the problems could not be solved in a short time. An atmosphere had to be created for the solution of the disputes.

The Prime Minister said that the observance of protest days would hinder the creation of a peaceful atmosphere. It would also defeat its proclaimed objective and would only strengthen the hands of the leaders in East Pakistan who wanted to bolster up a feeling of hatred against the Indian people.

PRAJA-SOCIALISTS' ATTITUDE

He deplored that the Praja-Socialist Party was participating in the observance of East Bengal Day. In view of the fact that communal unity was the main plank of their party policy, their joining hands with the communal elements was "most unfortunate", he said.

Pandit Nehru said that India wanted a settlement of all problems with Pakistan in a peaceful way. She would not attack any nation. If, however, India was attacked, she would not hesitate to take up arms in self defence.

Renewal Of Indo-Hungarian Trade Pact

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22 (PTI): India and Hungary have renewed the trade arrangement between them, which expired on December 31 last. The renewal is for a period of two years, but it will take with retrospective effect from January 1, 1952.

The trade arrangement was renewed by an exchange of letters here yesterday between the two Governments. Mr. Y. N. Sukthankar, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, signed on behalf of India and Mr. Karoly Szarka, Charge D'Affaires of Hungary in India, on behalf of the Hungarian Peoples Republic.

Exports Of Mercury

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22 (PTI).—The Government of India has decided to liberalise the procedure for export of mercury and to entertain applications from the trade in cases where evidence of firm sale contracts is produced.

In view, however, of the limited quantity available for allocation, a press note says, it will not be possible to make any large allocations to individual applicants. Applicants are, therefore, advised not to enter into sale contracts for quantities in excess of 100 flasks each. Applications for export should reach the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi, before December 2.

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Nov. 22.

Cotton Nov/Dec rollerginned 289 F 66-8, NT 65-4, Four F 59-8, Desi Sind 53, Desi Punjab 51-53.

Market steady after the slump which attracted moderate foreign enquiry. Exports now near two lakh bales of which 125 thousand taken by Japan. Russia has so far taken only fifteen thousand bales out of her barter purchases of seventyfive thousand bales. Russian agents here are rejecting most of cotton lots tendered for shipments.

Cottonseeds 7, Gold 82-14.

Ceylon Faces Losts Of Egyptian Market

COLOMBO, Nov. 22 (PTI): Ceylon faces the imminent loss of her 24-million lbs. tea market in Egypt to India as the result of an Egyptian Government order reported here today imposing an import licence on the commodity.

Trade sources said they had received intimation from Egypt that she would grant licences only to countries buying Egyptian goods or accepting payment in Egyptian pounds.

Ceylon has an annual trade of eighty million rupees (six million sterling or 6,150,000 pounds Egyptian) and enjoys a favourable balance of payments. The island's purchases are confined to a small amount of Egyptian rice, onions and potatoes.

AMERICAN MARKETS

COTTON PRICES MOVE UP AFTER SHAKY START

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (UPA).

Cotton prices swayed over a range of almost three dollars a bale while traders went through the first delivery notice day for December contract.

After a shaky start prices rallied spiritedly but levelled off irregularly through afternoon to close with a small net gain.

In a quick post opening rise December moved from 34.36 to 34.92. December shorts seemingly became panicky for a time when one of a leading spot firms started to take up tenders while another equally large spot firm became buyer of December against textile orders and against sales of March and May deliveries.

The market opened off 10 to three points, rallied to gains of 13 to 46 points and closed three to 13 points over the previous close.

The closing prices included.

	OPEN	HIGH	LOW	CLOSE
SPOT				34.80
Dec	34.36	34.92	34.36	34.50
Mar	35.27	35.57	35.27	35.35
May	35.59	35.85	35.59	35.67
July	35.53	35.82	35.53	35 66
Oct	34.69	34.94	34.66	34.83
Dec	34.74	34.94	34.70	34.80
Mar		34.86	34.70	34.75
May				34.73
NEW ORLEANS				
SPOT				34.05
Dec	34.40	34.89	34.40	34.56
Mar	35.23	35.52	35.23	35.35
May	35.55	35.81	35.55	35.63
July	35.61	35.83	35.58	35.62
Oct	34.69	34.90	34.69	34.82
Dec	34.71	34.90	34.81	34.82
Mar		34.91	34.81	34.82
May				34.82

STOCK MARKET

Stocks finished week on higher ground today as rails pared a moderate recovery of yesterday's realizing losses.

Dealings totalled 1,760,000 shares. Of 1,170 issues traded 504 advanced. 370 declined and 296 were unchanged.

Weekend caution acted to limit gains with improvement generally small. Most wider losses were in oil particularly higher priced issues.

Industrials in averages were 18 cents lower, rails were 41 higher and utilities one higher. Steels eased. Motors narrowly mixed. Chemicals moved widely either way.

Curb trading totalled 380,000 shares. The turnover in bonds was 4,540,000.

Calcutta Shares

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22 (PTI)

The more speculative stocks went down further on selling pressure while other stocks continued quiet but steady. Government securities were the turn steadier. Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent Government paper 83-6, Three per cent loan 1953/55 100-3, Three per cent loan 1959/61 96-3-6, Three per cent loan 1970/75 87-6 S lot.

COTTONS: Elgin Mills 15-15, New Victoria Ordinary 1-8.

COAL: Burrakur 10-8.

JUTES: Bally 172 CT, Dalhousie 172 SL, India Jute 144, Kanknarrah 156, Presidency 5-11, Barnagore 189, Howrah 25-14, Kamarhatty 240 S lot, Megna 113, National 25-8, Reliance 15-5.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron 24-13, Jessop 21-9, Steel Corpn. 19-12.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 3-4, Sone Valley 6-7, Calcutta Electric 13-9 B I Corpn. 9-6, Dunlop Rubber 28-8, Indian Cable 16-9, Indian National Air 2-12, Jardine Henderson 133, National Tobacco 11-3, Rallis India Ltd. 71 S lot, Bengal Paper 46-12 SOL CT, Star Paper 7-6, Titaghur Paper 34-8.

SUGARS: Carew & Co. 4-12.

TEAS: Basmatia 20-6, Dibrugarh 7 CT, Gohpur 23-2, Hasimara 20-15, Tezpur 14 CT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, Nov. 21 (UPA).

LEAD PRICES

In the morning session today the lead market was weak. The prices were:

November 89 to 89-1/4. February 89 to 89-1/4. The turnover was 1,300 tons.

In the afternoon session the market was steady. The prices were:

November 89-5/8 to 89-3/4. February 89-5/8 to 89-3/4. The turnover was 300 tons, 125 tons prompt.

TIN PRICES

The tin market today was easy. Spot market down 5-1/4 to 962-3/4 and three months was marked down 4-1/2 to 943-1/2.

The turnover was 60 tons including 25 tons for cash. The closing prices were:

Spot: buyers 962-1/2, sellers 963, business at 964 to 963.

Three Months: buyers 943, sellers 944 and business at 946.

Settlement: 963.

In the unofficial afternoon session the tin market was steady and quiet. The turnover was five tons for late January at 950. The closing prices were:

Spot: buyers 963, sellers 966, business nil.

Three Months: buyers 944, sellers 945, business nil.

PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market today was dull. Malabar spot was unchanged; November was quoted at 1090 sellers and December at 1020 sellers.

Lampong November shipment was indicated around 9sh. nominal, Muntok November at 11sh. nominal and Sarawak November at 10sh. 7-1/2d. sellers on delivered weights basis.

RUBBER PRICES

The rubber market was steady today. Spot was quoted at 24-3/4 to 25 pence with business at 24-3/4.

December was quoted between 24-3/4 to 25, business 24-3/4. Jan-March was quoted between 24-1/2, 25 business at 24-1/2 to 24-3/4. April-June was quoted between 24-1/4, 24-1/2; business nil. July-Sept. was quoted between 24. 24-1/4, business nil.

CIF—November, was quoted between 24-3/4, 25 business at 24-3/4. December was quoted between 24-5/8, 24-3/4, business 24-3/4. January was quoted between 24-1/2, 24-3/4, business 24-1/2 to 24-3/4. Estate Crepe, December thick, was not quoted, thin at 30-1/2 to 31.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 20th November 1952	104878
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 20th November 1952	226800
Same period last year	231200
Eestimated stock of raw cotton held by Evporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 20th November 1952	420804
Same time last year	250179

Castorseeds Market

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 130-8 and after improving at Rs. 131 declined and closed at Rs. 128.

HONG KONG GOLD PRICE

HONG KONG, Nov. 21 (UPA): On the Hong Kong market today the price of gold was quoted at HK dol. 279.875 per Chinese Tael of 1-1/3 ounces averdupois.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

		Rs	a
2½% Loan 1954	..	98	6
2¾% Loan 1962	..	91	3
2½% Loan 1961	..	90	6
2¾% Loan 1960	..	93	6
2½% Loan 1956	..	98	5
2¾% Loan 1976	..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-55	..	100	2
3 % Loan 1957	..	98	11
3 % Loan 1958	..	98	4
3 % Loan 1959-61	..	96	3
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	92	9
3 % Loan 1964	..	92	8
3 % Loan 1966-68	..	90	3
3 % Loan 1970-75	..	87	10
3 % Loan 1986 or later	..	82	14
3½% Loan 1954-59*	..	100	2
4 % Loan 1960-70	..	101	3
4½% Loan 1955-60	..	103	6
4½% Loan 1958-68*	..	105	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955		98	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956		98	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1958		97	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1960		94	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1962		92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1955		98	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1959		96	0
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1955		98	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal	1965	91	0
3½% Bom. Municipal	1977	85	0
3½% Bom. Municipal	1979	85	0
3½% Bombay	1962	97	12
3½% W. Bengal	1962	97	8
3½% Madras	1962	97	8
3½% U. P.	1962	97	8
3¾% M. P.	1962	97	4
3¾ % Bom. Municipal	1966	96	0
4 % Bombay 1964	..	99	15
4 % W. Bengal 1964	..	99	12
4 % Madras 1964	..	99	10
4 % U. P. 1964	..	99	4
4 % Bom. Municipal	1964	97	13
4 % Bom. Port Trust	1974	97	8
4 % Bom. Municipal	1974	97	8
5 % Bom. Municipal	1959	105	0
6 % Bom. Municipal	1954	104	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

The local bullion market was quiet today. In view of heavy arrivals bulls are unable to absorb offerings.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 152-8 and after fluctuating between Rs. 152-6 and Rs. 152-12 steadied at Rs. 152-8. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 152-4.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 82-2 and after declining at Rs. 81-15 steadied at Rs. 82. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 82-4 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 60-4.

Later on there was heavy selling by Calcutta and there being no buying support, silver declined at Rs. 150-6. Gold also declined at Rs. 81-9. Silver arrivals were 30 to 32 bars and the offtake was 4 to 5 bars. Silver arrivals were 6 to 7 thousand tolas and the offtake was 5 to 6 thousand tolas. Closing quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	150	2	0
Forward	150	8	0
Ready Gold	81	10	0
Forward	81	10	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

The produce market was quietly steady with very little change in quotations. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 131 and steadied at Rs. 130-4.

Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold D. J.	31	6	0
Khandesh New	35	0	0
Bold Ready	33	4	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	18	2	0
December	16	15	0
January	16	11	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold Ready delivery	28	0	0
Satna small ready	26	0	0
Oil	15	4	0
CASTORSEEDS OIL			
May	130	4	0
Ready Madras quality	32	0	0
Oil First pressure	19	6	0
Oil Bazar quality	18	4	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

120 D. Ready Japan	4	2	0
150 D. Ready Japan	4	5	0
120 D. Ready Italy	4	0	0
150 D. Ready Italy	3	7	0
150 D. Box Nov.	677		
150 D. Box Dec.	672		
2/40 Staple Nov.	727		
2/40 Staple Dec.	703		

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Tata Steel Defds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1680 and Indian Irons at Rs. 25-13-6.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 14th November:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks (A)	11,55,69,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	528,84,72,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks (A)	6,35,25,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	312,24,36,000
Cash in India	43,26,10,000
Balances with the Reserve Bank in India	53,19,84,000
Balances with other banks in current account in India	12,25,81,000
Money at call and short notice in India	17,40,37,000
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	320,45,05,000
Advances in India	426,63,27,000
Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India	26,64,91,000

Planes Spot Uranium Sites

DARWIN, (PTI-Reuter): Planes of the Australian Mineral Resources Bureau have located more than 100 uranium deposits in the Northern Territory, some of them possibly as rich as the Rum Jungle field.

The survey extended from Darwin to the Adelaide River, 72 miles to the south, and in the vicinity of the Edith River field 158 miles south of Darwin.

Ground parties will now investigate the most promising of these areas.

"Greatest Show On Earth"

LONDON, Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter): The British Minister of Works, Mr. David Eccles describing it as "the greatest show on earth" yesterday announced the price of seats along the route for Queen Elizabeth's coronation next year.

About a third—32,000 of the 100,000 seats in stands put up by the Government will be reserved for Commonwealth visitors. Another 64,000 will be allotted to national organisations representing the most important aspects of British life.

These will cost six sterling for covered seats and four sterling for uncovered.

Another 4,000 seats have been given to ticket agencies to sell to foreign tourists. They will be at prices between ten sterling and thirty sterling.

Neo-Nazis Grabbed

HAMBURG, Nov. 22 (PTI-Reuter). Police yesterday disclosed the arrest of 12 former members of the banned Neo-Nazi Socialist Reich Party (SRP) and six other people suspected of illegal political activities.

The round-up was made last night in a raid on a tavern formerly used by the SRP for party meetings. Police said that regular meetings of the same people had been held there since the federal constitutional court at Karlsruhe banned the party as a Nazi successor organsation last month.

200 Murders, 300 Mistresses

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Nov. 22: According to a modest estimate, Rahim Hingoro, Sind's notorious Hur outlaw, who was captured recently, had as many as 300 mistresses spread in as many villages; mostly of Tharparker District, Sind.

This Hur outlaw, who was reported to be responsible for over 200 murders and innumerable dacoities, successfully dodged the police for nearly a decade and it was therefore, that the authorities had offered a cash prize of Rs. 27,000 plus 49 acres of land for his capture. This prize is now being distributed amongst the six villagers, who took an active part in his capture alive. According to the adventures of Rahim, now gradually coming to light, he was proud of having almost "A Mistress in every Village", whom he used to pay occasional visits. Although, he used to bestow on them valuable presents and tried to keep them happy, he always threatened them with life, if his movements were divulged. It was as a result of this threat that none of them had ever dared to inform the police about his whereabouts.

Rahim is now in Hyderabad (Sind) District Prison, under heavy armed guard, awaiting his trial in a regular Court of law. In the meantime, public demand has been rising to have him publicly hanged in a central place in the heart of Makhi Dhandh area, over which he virtually ruled as "an uncrowned king" collecting his own taxes from the people.

Assurance To Minorities

CALL FOR PEACE IN WEST BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22 (PTI): The Government of West Bengal yesterday assured the minority communities that all possible precautions were being taken by them to see that no one was molested or subjected to any form of indignity or violence on the "East Bengal Day" on November 23.

A press note issued in this connection stated that in spite of the assurances given by the leaders of the groups and parties observing the day, it was possible that unruly elements might take advantage of the emotional excitement which attended all such observances. Government, therefore, hoped that all responsible and law-abiding citizens would help in maintaining peace and order on that day.

Government warned "all anti-social elements and potential trouble-mongers" that they would be dealt with firmly and promptly at the first signs of any objectionable activity on their part on the day.

DACCA REACTION

DACCA: Several organisations, including some women's associations and student bodies, have condemned the observation of "East Bengal Day" on November 23 by political parties in India.

In their meeting in the past four days they have appealed to the people here to keep peace.

SOVIET SHIPS CAPTURE JAP VESSELS

KUSHIRO, Hokkaido, Nov. 22 (UPA): The Maritime Security Board here said it had received a wireless message today stating that two Soviet ships had captured three Japanese fishing vessels off Kunishiri Island in the Southern Kuriles. Two of the ships were known to be carrying crews of 77.

HELICOPTER SERVICE: America's first scheduled helicopter passenger and freight service is likely to be inaugurated in 1953 in Los Angeles, New York and possibly in Chicago. Helicopter mail services catering to 92 communities are already in operation in these three cities.

talking of BOOKS

Blind Obedience To Moscow Dictat

REDS OUTSIDE RUSSIA READY TO SELL THEIR COUNTRY

BY VICTOR FEATHER

WHEN Britain declared war on Hitler in September, 1939, the Communist Party leaders in Britain agreed that was a proper thing to do. But less than three weeks later they wanted to stop the war. They had forgotten for the moment that Molotov had signed a treaty with Ribbentrop. Molotov is a Russian, and a Communist Party member must believe that what a Soviet bureaucrat does is always right and everyone else is wrong.

In 1941 Hitler attacked the Soviet. And the British Communist Party stopped talking peace. They started telling us what we ought to do to win the war; they shouted for us to start a second front almost before they had joined up with the first front. They didn't want a people's peace now but were all in favour of a war, whether it was a people's war, a women's war, an engineer's war, or even an imperialist war. You see, the Soviet Union had been attacked.

In 1942 they urged us to increase production. Don't strike, they said. It went on like that all the time, just as though every party member was Ilya Ehrenburg himself. And when the war ended in 1945 and production was improving, the Communist Party leaders still called on us to increase production. They said we ought to start production committees in every factory and increase our export trade.

NEXT SOMERSAULT

Then suddenly in 1947, just as in 1939 and 1941, they did a somersault. They stopped shouting for increased production and tried to slow down industry.

But while they tried to impede production in Glasgow and Liverpool and Birmingham and London, the Communist Parties in Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, and Hungary still went on asking their workers to produce more. Asking? That is a polite word. They were driving workers there to increase their hours, cut down their piece rates, sacrifice their holidays; everything and anything to get more production.

In Britain our need was just as great; but the British Communist Party wanted us to slow down.

Why?

The answer is easy; increased production in the iron curtain countries was for the benefit of the Soviet Union: increased production in Britain and the democracies was to benefit the world and get rid of shortages everywhere.

THE DIFFERENCE

Communists don't want to get rid of shortages except in the Soviet empire. They always have this different attitude towards the democracies. The British party wants Britain to cut down on her defence programme: but it says nothing about the Soviet Union.

London leaders of the Communist Party say we shouldn't have conscription in Britain: but they say it's all right for the Soviet Union and her satellites. They say Britain should cut down her armament production but in Poland, Czechoslovakia Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, armament production must increase.

ATOM BOMB

The atom bomb is another example of how the Communist Party member, wherever he is, must put the welfare of Russia first.

BEFORE THE BOMB WAS DROPPED ON HIROSHIMA, PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOLD STALIN THE UNITED STATES HAD A NEW BOMB STALIN DID NOT SAY 'BAN IT BUT 'DROP IT QUICKLY.'

It was in the Soviet interest for America to use it. So every Communist Party in the world—even Japanese Communists —agreed with the Bomb being dropped because the Soviet had said 'Yes'.

And before very long British and American atomic scientists were being told by Communist Party members that it was in the interest of world peace for the Soviet to know how to make the atom bomb. And one or two scientists, thinking they were helping peace, became traitors to their countries.

The Cominform is now sending instruction bulletins from Bucharest and propaganda from Prague calling for Communist Party action in London and Washington to get the bomb banned. But they send no message to Moscow for the Soviet Government dominates the Soviet Communist Party which in turn dominates the Cominform.

The Cominform dominates the Communist Party in every other country, and every Communist Party demands blind and unswerving obedience from every member.

THE FORMULA

Therefore, every member of the Communist Party in the various countries of the world, whether he understands it or not, is working solely in the interests of the Soviet Government. THE ONLY FORMULA HE MUST REMEMBER IS THAT RUSSIA IS ALWAYS RIGHT AND THE END JUSTIFIES THE MEANS.

That formula lets the member of the Communist Party sneer at sincerity, despise democracy and leer at loyalty. It's the excuse for twisting the truth and and downright lying. It lets the Communist cheat his comrades and doublecross his friends; it lets him go back on his pledged word and renounce the obligations he undertakes; IT LETS HIM SELL HIS CLASS AND HIS COUNTRY: the end justifies the means.

It may sound a formidable task to counter Communist control but dictatorships are more vulnerable than democracies mainly because they dare not admit their failures and mistakes. People who live under dictatorships and who commit these 'crimes' live very close to the hangman's noose. Because of this, very few people dare use initiative. It is safer for them to carry out instructions and keep mouth — and mind — closely shut. For it is also dangerous in a dictatorship to have thoughts.

But progress in anything depends on thought, and discussion and debate. Progress demands the disclosure and examination of all the facts, not merely those facts that fit a theory.

But in the Communist State it is the theory which is important: and only those 'facts' must be found which suit the theory.

BLIND HOUSE

It is this denial of all individual responsibility and thought and initiative that makes the Communist States lag behind, in inventive genius and skill. They know they lag behind. That is why they have their new iron curtain to prevent those inside from seeing out.

Where free scientists can freely exchange views and show initiative and independence of mind, discoveries have been made in medicine, agriculture and engineering which annihilate time and space, which speed up production and harness the atoms which conquer the diseases that have scourged mankind.

It is in the democracies that the best equipped and most efficient factories can develop, and produce in increasing flow and with the most accurate and scientific instruments, everything the world requires, whether it is tractors or tanks, aircraft or locomotives, ocean liners or battleships, or needles and cotton and sewing machines.

NO FUTURE

The Communist States have their propaganda, but they have no future. The future lies with the democracies who are rapidly harnessing science for the service of all mankind.

Communism may beat down the flame of freedom that burns within a nation, but the embers will still glow. From those embers will spring a flame which will sear through the rubbish and the fungus and reach the free air.

The love of freedom and liberty is in all men; it is the essence of democracy. So long as men breathe, democracy cannot die. And since democracy cannot die, dictatorship cannot last.

Water Transport

BHARAT ME JALYATAYAT (Hindi): Social educational bulletin No. 1. Published by The Central Hydraulic Power Department, New Delhi. Price: As. 6.

This beautifully printed bulletin gives detailed information on water transport in India.

Being a government publication it contains up-to-date official information with the latest figures. The style is a bit stiff and the coining of many new Hindi words may create an obstacle for ordinary readers, who are supposed to read and benefit by such booklets. There are several maps, tables and illustrations clarifying the text.

It draws the attention of the public to the economic advantages of water transport, and serves thereby a useful purpose.

—D. G. P.

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STORY OF SUGAR

Technical Yet Lucid Study In Simple Style

'KHAND NI KATHA' (Gujarati): By Sjt. Bhaskerrai N. Mankad. Published by the Lohana Mitra Printing Press, Shiapura, Baroda. Price Rs. 1/7.

THIS book tells the story of sugar. It is the 309th publication of 'Sri Sayaji Sahityamala', and makes one admire the far-sighted philanthropy of the late Maharaja Sayajirao of Baroda, who was greatly interested in the welfare of the farmers and provided exceptional educational facilities for them.

A highly scientific and technical study of sugar is offered here in a very simple style. The reason is obvious. The book is supposed to help the Indian farmer who is a man of little education but is nevertheless highly intelligent. It is also written for the small-scale industrialist, who does not at times possess expert technical knowledge, and cannot pay for it.

It begins with an imaginative reconstruction of the past history of sugar manufacture in various lands. Though there is no ostensible attempt to entertain the reader, the straightforward manner of presentation, interspersed here and there with a few amusing anecdotes makes enjoyable reading. A detailed report of the various ways in which sugar affects human health is given, and then the writer turns his attention to the main sugar-giving product—sugarcane. The different varieties of sugarcane, the agricultural requirements pertaining to its growth, the problem of warding off insects and parasites, all these details are given their due importance; but the manufacture of Gur and sugar out of the sugarcane holds the author's interest. Painstakingly he has given very valuable information here. Though the main stress is on the technical side, the economical and practical view-points are ever kept in mind.

The manufacture of sugar from beet-root and the palm-tree is dealt with in the latter part of the book. The making of palmgur is not a very costly process. It can be easily made a cottage industry and if public opinion can be created in its favour, it will save many acres of fertile land for foodgrain crops which are now used to grow sugarcane. After handling the somewhat ticklish question of the excise duty on sugar, the book ends with a discussion on the future of the sugar industry and the various marketable sweets, aerated waters, etc., prepared out of sugar.

Though it is not a book for the average reader, it has kept up a fine standard of lucid and technical style, and will surely be very helpful to all the people interested in the sugar industry.

—D. G. P.

Helpful To Farmers

KUNJ VIHARI (Gujarati): By Sjt. Martand S. Pandya. Published by Prachya Vidya Mandir, Bhashanter Shakha, Baroda. Price Re. 1-2.

This is yet another book from Sri Sayaji Gram Vikas Mala, intended to help the farmers. It has no literary pretensions but is written in the form of a story in order to make it attractive. Various problems puzzling the farmers are discussed here at full length and many practical solutions are given, complete with all the necessary details.

Growing mango trees is the passion of the average farmer. But he is beset with many difficulties while trying to fulfil that desire. The mango tree asks for a great deal of attention and care in its early stages. Even after its full development it is subject to many diseases and attacks from germs. In this book all such questions are fully discussed.

Certain other crops also are perfunctorily dealt with. But the main charm of the book lies in its extremely easy conversational style. Farmers are not highly educated, and books written for them ought to be very simple if they are to achieve their purpose.

If more writers are interested in writing such books, the future of our Indian agriculture will surely be a bright one.

—D. G. P.

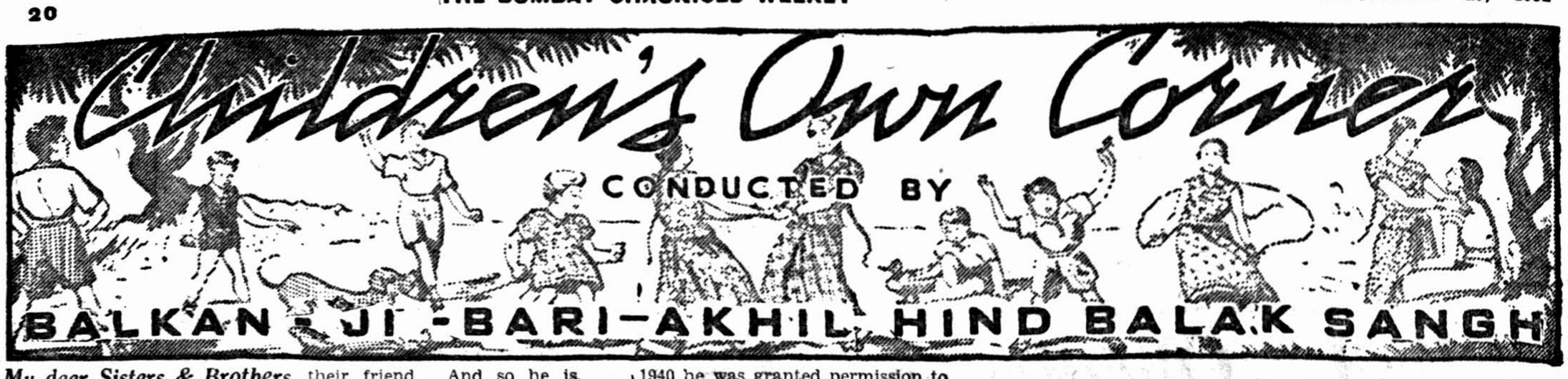
Laws About Lawyers

THE LAW RELATING TO LEGAL PRACTITIONERS IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN: By P. Ramnath Iyer, Published by N. M. Tripathi Ltd., Bombay. Price Rs. 12. Pages 220.

This book under review attempts to give in one handy volume the entire law relating to legal practitioners in India and Pakistan. It is meant to be a commentary on the various measures relating to the legal profession that have been passed on the Indian sub-continent during the last century or so. The author, Mr. P. R. Iyer, deals exhaustively and critically with the various Legal Practitioners Acts and their amendments as passed from time to time by various provincial governments, as well as with the Code of Civil Procedure.

The layman will no doubt consider this to be just another work on law, but the publishers claim that with talk of unification of the Bar in the air, a compendious work of this nature is bound to be of value. More than that it is difficult to say about a work so essentially technical in character.

—P. D.



My dear Sisters & Brothers,

SISTER S. Leela of Madras continues to write to me regularly. She resents my calling her "Little Leela." I feel, all the same, for me she is little. Here is a small verse which she has sent me. and I should like to share it with you:—

At times when I feel extremely sad,
I think of Dada and that makes me glad;
So here I am thanking God for creating
Our dear Dada very much to children's liking;
O! Dear God! I beg a favour of Thee—
I want you to spare Dada for many years to be!

The other day Leela's sister Rukmani, who was on a visit to this place, was very kind enough to come and see me. I believe, she was impressed with what little work we are trying to do for the children's cause. She promised that she would try and do something to give an impetus to the Balkan-ji-Bari Movement in South India. I do hope, within a short time, she will help the Madras Balkan-ji-Bari Unit to become a very good and strong Children's Centre. Best luck and all good wishes!

Delinquent Children

In Juvenile Hall, where the large Pacific Coast city of Los Angeles first sends its youthful delinquents, Willard B. Hargrave, a slight, graying man sits behind a table in a small room testing children's hearing. The youngsters are of all sizes and races and they come from points all over the United States but they have one thing in common. They are in trouble with the law, writes Robert J. Smith in "The Kiwanis Magazine".

Quickly and efficiently, Mr. Hargrave dismisses those who have good hearing. He rechecks and questions the others. His kindly tone and friendly eyes cause sullen, hostile young faces to relax and smile. They tell him their troubles readily, for their intuition tells them that this man is their friend. And so he is.

Willard Hargrave, one of the foremost authorities on hearing problems in the United States, had himself travelled the same road many of these children were on. But for a difference in ages, he could be any of the boys in front of him in this little room in Los Angeles' Juvenile Hall. At 13 Hargrave was described by his neighbours as incorrigible, delinquent, and destined for trouble. An understanding law enforcement official found that Hargrave was not bad, just a boy hard-of-hearing. Hargrave himself had not suspected anything like that; he had thought everybody had the same trouble. A little help and understanding were enough to start him along a new path. Yet even today, at 52, the painful, bewildering experiences of his youth are still real and vivid to him. All of which helps explain his deep, sustained interest in the problems of hard-of-hearing children.

As founder and executive director of the National Auricular Foundation, Incorporated, he is untiring in his campaign for better hearing. In addition to his understanding personality, his chief aid in this campaign is the modern, scientific audiometer — an instrument which detects the most incipient hearing loss with remarkable accuracy.

Hargrave's own hearing defect made him sympathetic to similar problems in others. However, his introduction to audiology was a gradual one. His interest in the problem stemmed from his experiences as a newspaper reporter as he observed boys and girls in Juvenile Court. In their taut, anguished faces he believed he recognized symptoms that had made his own youth so difficult and unpleasant. Convinced that more should be done about the problem, he studied under experts, broadened his knowledge of audiology, and in 1939 he founded the National Auricular Foundation declared to: "Helping the children who need it now, and continuing audiological research to discover new methods and new approaches."

Hargrave addressed numerous club meetings and forums, stressing the need for a constructive hearing programme and emphasizing the need for early testing of children's hearing abilities. In 1940 he was granted permission to do research work among the Juvenile Court wards of Los Angeles. An eminent doctor joined the Hargrave organization and later became its president; business and professional men of the area became interested and active in the work. Mrs. Hargrave joined her husband in the research.

Hearing Losses

The records of the Hargrave research among youngsters who had run afoul of the law produced impressive results. The percentage of hearing losses was much higher for those in the institution than the national average; 15 per cent of the girl and over 20 per cent of the boy inmates had serious hearing losses. There were more juvenile delinquents with impaired hearing among the Los Angeles Juvenile Court wards than with any other physical defect.

Hargrave's findings were adequate proof that deafness was a factor in juvenile delinquency. Los Angeles authorities instituted services to help the children in every way, medically and educationally. Hargrave has been able to help many youngsters to a better and more normal way of life by showing that frequently the so-called wrongdoing on a child's part was based on his or her inability to hear or understand

The organization grew rapidly as intelligent people saw the need for services such as Hargrave offered. Funds were obtained for the first children's hearing and speech clinic held west of the Mississippi River, and its doors were open to any child who needed help. Many small children, living in the vacuum of a soundless world, uttered their first speech sounds in this clinic's classroom. Hargrave was the first to install a three-way group teaching amplifier for his classroom. Mrs. Hargrave devoted her full time, without compensation, to teaching. The two made an excellent team, and more than one child classed mentally deficient was aided to the point where he could enter a public school for the deaf.

Hargrave helped draft the State of California's law clearly defining the required qualifications for audiometrists. In addition, although he himself had never received a college degree, Hargrave taught courses on audiological problems at two California colleges, Occidental and Claremont.

Feeling that he was not reaching as many people who might need him by just staying in the clinic, Hargrave designed a special mobile test unit. One week may find him testing hearing in a school for boys in California, and the next week may find him in New Mexico or some other western State. In a recent address, Hargrave paid tribute to the many members of the service-organization Kiwanis International who had played important roles in organizing and fostering the work of the National Auricular Foundation. Some of these members contributed professional skills, others helped financially, and still more gave of their personal services.

HELPING DEAF TO TALK

Willard B. Hargrave, Director of National Auricular Foundation, is spending his life helping youngsters who became delinquent because of deafness. He is teaching this boy to talk even though he cannot hear.

Flying Foxes

The northern suburbs of Sydney have recently been plagued with flying foxes which have been driven south by bush fires.

Every evening in the north of Sydney shots have been heard. fired by men endeavouring to save their precious fruit crops from the devastating intruders.

Flying foxes, which belong to the tropical and sub-tropical regions of Australia and other countries, are like large bats with foxy faces. Some are 18 inches long, with a wingspan of nearly five feet. They eat fruit by night. During the day they suspend themselves from the branches of trees, head downwards and wings wrapped up, looking like huge shrivelled leaves.

VERSOVA BARI

Versova Balkan-ji-Bari Unit at physical exercises

Shri P. R. Nayak, Municipal Commissioner of Greater Bombay, inaugurating the Versova Balkan-ji-Bari Unit.

Cross Purposes

"I've just discovered a new disease," said the doctor excitedly.

"Well, please call it Phyxlfza," said his friend.

"Why?"

"Because it just fits into this crossword I'm doing".

Between The Lines

We use this phrase when we suspect or detect some hidden motive behind a person's words or behavior. When civil wars were common in this country private letters were often stolen by an enemy. It was common practice in those times for a person to write what appeared to be an innocent letter, but gave a different message when alternate lines were read.

Inside Out

"You in the soccer team?" asked Dad.

"Well, I'm not sure," small Ted replied.

"Our" captain said, 'I think young Ted.

Would be far better left outside."

The Hard Way

Sammy Simple says soft water is made hard by freezing.

Young Genius

"Teacher said today I had undoubted talent as an inventor," said Bill.

"Did he, dear?" said mother proudly.

"Yes, he said I could invent more new ways of spelling than anyone he knew".

To The Point

A pompous old person from Cheadle,
Sat down for a chat with the Beadle.
But he rose with a roar,
And danced round on the floor,
For he'd sat on the point of a needle.

Lame Answer

Mr. Smith was amazed to see his old friend, the absent-minded professor, walking with one foot on the kerb and the other in the gutter.

"Good-morning, professor," he said. "How are you?"

"I was well enough a few minutes ago," was the answer, "but I've suddenly developed a limp".

Peat Patrol

Experiments have been started ... to extract petrol from peat.

The slow distillation of peat to produce nitrate fertiliser has been a commercial practice for a long time there, as well as in other parts of the world where there are peat bogs.

Now an effort is being made to extract oil from the residue which remains after distillation, and which contains bultiminous substances. It is anticipated that the oil could be refined as petrol.

If the experiments are successful it would open a new era of prosperity for the country, as it has over three million acres of peat bogs.

Not His Fault

The village constable stopped his bicycle in the country lane and said to a boy: "I say, sonny, have you seen an aeroplane come down near here?"

"No, sir," replied the boy, trying to hide his catapult. "But I was only aiming at a tree."

Green Rain

Scientists have long been trying to cause rainfall, and their usual method has been to spray the clouds with a dust of silver iodide mixed with solid carbon dioxide.

But Professor Asado of Osaka University has other ideas. He will use chemicals that should result in green raindrops if he is successful, thus proving that the shower is man-made.

He would come out of the experiment with flying colours, so to speak.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Have you ever been to a Balkan-ji-Bari Unit's meeting? You will find lots of mirth and merriment there. And once you go there, you will always like to attend those meetings!

If there is no Balkan-ji-Bari Unit at your place, still you can join this All-India Children's Association....And perhaps in due course of time you will yourself help in starting its activities there.

Please send for full particulars and enrolment forms of the Baljan-ji-Bari — Akil Hind Balak Sangh, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21 (that postal address is enough).

While communicating, kindly mention your full name and address and age, and enclose a one anna stamp for postage to send you the necessary particulars and forms: Thanks.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Classical music for radio — Wanted "balanced" programmes—Concern for music minorities—Place of pioneers' compositions — Basis of development of music — Versatile and veteran musician — Marathi plays in New Delhi — For encouragement to handicrafts.

INDIA'S classical music is an art which rests on certain fundamentals. Its development, which is not an easy task, is regarded by adventurers — as an artificial process and a child's play.

The role which the radio can play in propagation and development of music is of great importance. In the field of Indian music, the All India Radio has recently appeared with increased prominence and with a promise to achieve something.

Define "Classical"

The Central Advisory Board for Music held its first meeting at New Delhi on November 1, and 2, and it has its say on music broadcast by the All India Radio. The Board had to acknowledge that classical music has occupied its due place in the South. Condition could not have been otherwise, because the South has greater regard for the classic tradition of music. As regards the North, the Board had to note, that the percentage of classical music put out by certain stations was low and that it should be increased gradually. The Board's immediate concern is to raise classical music to a certain level and thereby, to remove disparity in the music programmes of the various, stations

The target fixed for music by the Board is 60 per cent of all the programmes and classical music will presumably claim the major share in it. The point, which needs to be clarified at the very outset, is what is exactly meant by the term "classical" in the North. The Board ought to have clearly stated its conception about music which it has vaguely described as "classical" This query will sound to be ridiculous to some, but it is not without significance.

Conservative Element

To the majority of singers, classical music means the set style and mode of singing followed by them. To notation sects, which have entered into unhealthy competition for the furtherance of their group interests, it means the style of singing favoured by their founders. Such groups and sects have propagated a faulty notion that a particular style makes the whole of music in the North. Some of them have gone to the extent of disparaging adherents of the difficult moves of singing. Since the conservative element is represented in the radio committees, apprehension has to be entertained about the future of minorities in music which, are struggling for survival.

Though no representation is given to minorities, concern was expressed by some members of the Board about the future of the difficult classical mode—Dhruvapad and of the instruments like the Veena, and this was the relieving feature of the Board's proceedings. Evidently the Board has some members who are not likely to let the notation sects of the Khyal school to monopolise the entire field of radio-broadcasts. It is not known whether the solicitude expressed by such members was taken as a point for consideration while laying down the music policy of the All-India Radio.

Solicitude For Minorities

An erroneous impresion has been created by interested parties that it is difficult to secure Dhruvapad items in radio music, as the singers are only few; and this impression has been carried to New Delhi also. But following the meeting of the Central Advisory Board for Music, Delhi got the chance of hearing Druvapads. Mr. Gopeswar Banerjee of Bishnupur, West Bengal, gave performances starting with Dhruvapad. He asserted, to the chagrin of the conservative element, that Dhruvapad was the spring of classical music and that other modes were derived from it. Since Alapi Dhruvapad, Dhamar and Tappa are confined to the limited circles of exponents and patrons, they, as minorities, deserve special attention of the Government and its broadcasting agency.

Though Khyal singing will be assigned preponderance in the classical items, the Board, in fairness to the "minorities" must fix definite quotas for them. Rightly speaking, the All India Radio should present programmes of music, which are balanced by representation in them of all the modes; and it is for the Board and radio authorities to devise ways and means to secure items of classical modes other than Khyal. The style of Khyal should also be represented by different schools. It should not degenerate into stereotyped singing. Dhruvapad and Dhamar singers will be available with least difficulty, if the Government extends to them the privilege of exemption from the audition test. The Government should see that this condition of exemption is not availed of by some who have begun to present travesties of Dhruvapad and Dhamar with tablas as an accompaniment.

Among other varieties of music to be broadcast, devotional songs have been specially mentioned. The Board has expressed the view that any style which goes contrary to the spirit of devotional songs should not be encouraged. The Board should have elucidated the view point. There is much confusion at present, about devotional music and it is created by adventurers and some notation singers.

Talent, Old And New

Devotional songs in complex tala patterns were composed by the early pioneers like Baiju, Tansen, Soordas and others. Compositions bearing the names of Baiju and Tansen are acknowledged as music even by those who cannot render them in the original style and talas. Soordas, who was contemporary of Tansen and who belonged to the same school, is taken as bhajan composer. Some half baked singers have the audacity to set his compositions to music and to such compositions sing in Dadara and Keraba which are their stock-in-trade. It is to be regretted that the All India Radio, too, has encouraged this tendency which amounts to great disrespect to a master and pioneer.

Devotional music as an item on the radio programmes will have to be properly defined. Compositions of masters like Soordas should be placed in the category of Dhruvapad and Dhamar in the classical programmes and should be rendered by their real exponents. It should be the duty of the Board to consult experts in classical music of the pre-khyal days and to bring, before the mike, the executants who have continued the tradition of early pioneers. If the Board is not disposed to do justice to masters like Soordas, it should leave their music alone.

In the context of reorganisation of music programmes, the Festival of music was also mentioned. This festival will probably be a conference of musicians invited under the auspices of the All India Radio. Its primary object will be to discover the new talent. It will be interesting to know how and by whom the artistes will be selected and the new talent traced. Since the Festivals and Conferences are usually dominated by the old talent, the Government ought to devise a procedure to pick up unknown but competent artistes who should be brought before the mike in the interest of music. Such artistes should not be made to submit themselves to the judgment of the Audition Test Committee.

Values Of Fundamentals

A few points of importance to classical music were touched by President Rajendraprasad in his address to the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Marris College of Music, Lucknow. Indian music, the President rightly pointed out, is based on certain fundamentals and that it has a certain perspective; and then he observed that it was being spoiled by impulsive liberties. The basis of development of music must be the fundamentls on which it rests. Music will cease to be Indian if it deviates from its fundamentals.

Indian music according to Mr. Alfredo Campoli is still in the primitive stage. critics like him, whose standard of comparison is Western music, cannot comprehend the refinement which the system adversely criticised by them has attained. Such critics come to a hasty conclusion that India's music is static and that its development lies only in the direction of harmony. They cannot visualise the scope of development which this music system entails.

Indian music is fundamentally melodic and predominantly vocal. Singing has touched the smallest audible fraction of the note and the perceptible fraction of time-measure, and instruments too, have been based on these principles. Critics should first learn how to sing systematically in the Indian way and then they should pronounce judgment. They should also learn to draw a line of distinction between deviation and development. The melodic system can grow on its own lines and not on a foreign model.

All In One Concern

Mr. Revashankar Idarwala, who was introduced in these columns last month, asserted himself as a versatile and veteran musician in a function held in Bombay. He was placed on the stage before a small but appreciative audience on November 7, and he rendered a creditable account of his abilities and achievements in vocal music with an interlude of harmonium solo which was acclaimed by the audience as a masterly performance.

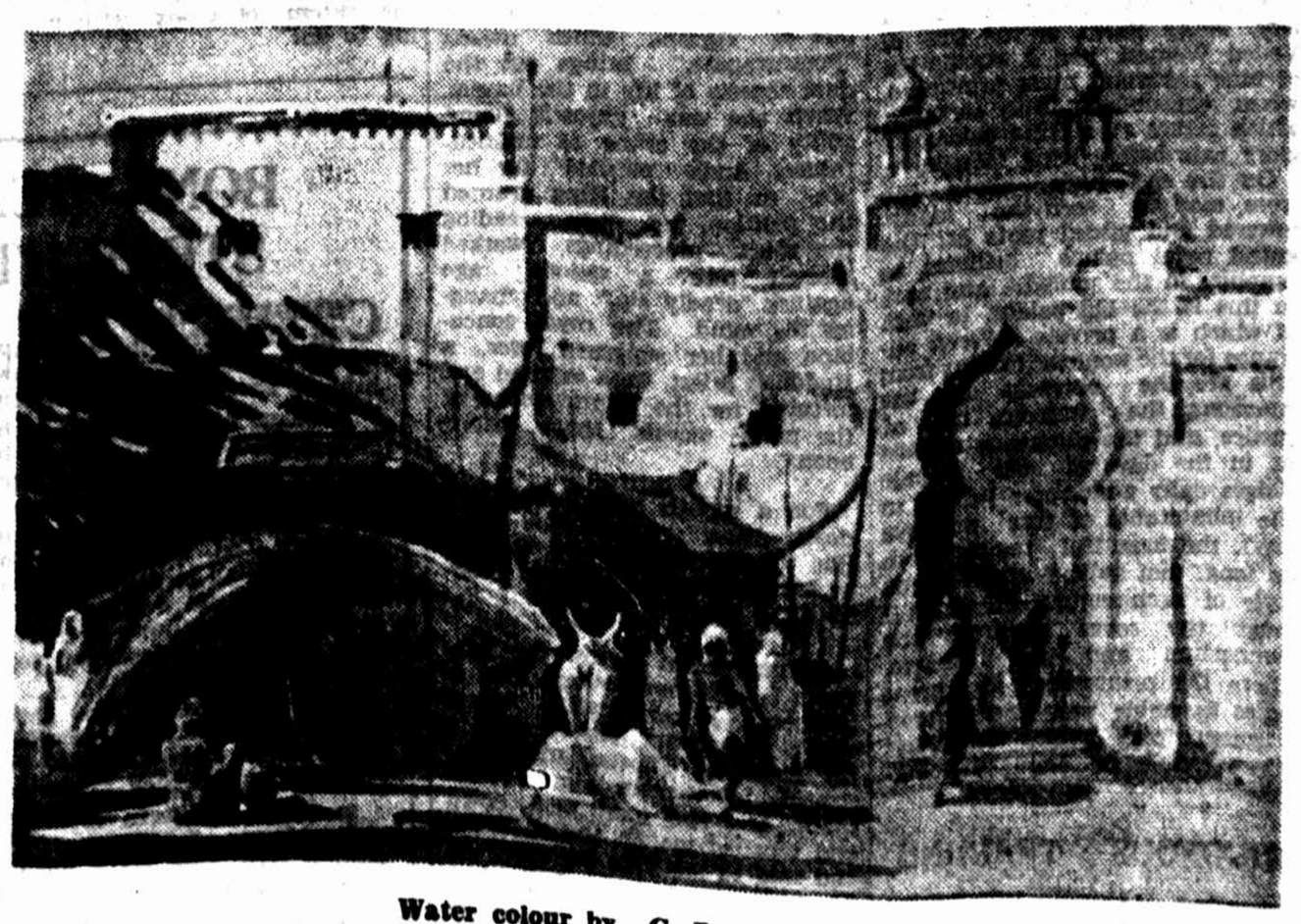
Starting with Khyal of Purvi, Mr. Revashankar switched on to Dhamar of Adana with remarkable freedom and swiftness. Later he rendered an item of Tappa and two Dhruvapads, and in the demonstration of all such modes he was quite at home. It is rare to find, these days, single musician having the ability to give authentic and competent interpretation of the various styles of Hindustani Music. Mr. Revashankar's performance and his control over rhythm and tala were highly appreciated by the audience.

Drama With Songs

Mr. M. G. Ranganekar, the well known dramatist, playwright and director has continued the glorious tradition of the Marathi stage in his Natya Niketan. During his brief visit to New Delhi, he presented six plays and won the appreciation of the audience. Mr. Ranganekar, it is interesting to learn, has plans to present Hindi plays in the Capital during his next visit. His Hindi plays should also form a pleasing contrast to the prose plays which have come to be a fashion of the amateur stage.

Peculiar Criticism by a few critics was levelled against Mr. Ranganekar's dramas in New Delhi. He was asked to compose a play without songs and without an eye on the audience. With the courage of conviction of a true artist, he replied that the dramatist could not dismiss the audience from his subconscious region. As regards songs, Mr. Ranganekar's reply was that the Marathi play wright could not write plays wthout isongs. Fastidious critics and modernists of the amateur stage should take a lesson from Mr. Ranganekar that music—vocal and instrumental—is one of the essentials of the ensemble of drama and as such it cannot be eliminated.

MARKET ENTRANCE



Water colour by G. D. ARUL RAJ.

Craftsmen's Interest

Sponsored by the world University service of Canada, an exhibition of the products of Indian craftwork has been flown to Montreal. It will be first opened at the Queen's University, Kingston, and then will be taken to 22 University centres in Canada. The exhibition is said to be a representative collection of articles including artistic works like ivory carving which weregathered from all over the country. Though primarily intended to raise funds for the inter-change of students between India and Canada, the exhibition will lead to popularisation of Indian craft works in Canada in view of certain concessions granted by the Government of Canada; but craftsmen

(Continued on Page 23, Col. 2)

India beat Holland in the final of the field hockey at the Velodrome, Helsinki, by 6 goals to 1. Here is the Dutch goalkeeper slipping at the feet on an Indian forward as Dutch defenders pack the goalmouth.

Melbourne Will Be Test For India

(Continued from Page 5, Col. 5)

was selected to defend the world title. Of course opinions differ during the selection, but I feel all controversies should cease after the final selection has been made.

Before proceeding to Helsinki we stayed for about three weeks in Copenhagen. This did us a great good. We had an opportunity to acclamatize ourselves to the bitterly cold climate there. Everyone of us took to regular practice very seriously and kept ourselves fit for the big occasion. We reached Helsinki, a few days before our fixtures. Here also all the arrangements were magnificent. We noticed an amazing phenomena. For about 22 hours it was all bright day with only comparative darkness for the remaining two hours.

We started our Olympic fixtures beating Austria by goals. Then we met England in the semi-final and beat them by three goals to one. In the other semi-final Holland beat Pakistan. In the final we met Holland and beat them very convincingly by 6 goals to 1. Of course I expected to beat them by a margin of about 3 goals, but all the boys played inspired hockey, that day, the whole team playing like one man and each putting forth his best thus proving once more that we are the best players in the world. We were naturally very happy to retain the World Championship again. That day was the biggest day in my life. I fell proud of my team and had the unique privilege of having so successfully led my country's team to victory, and done something in the field of sports for my motherland.

Olympic Victory

The next day we started our tour to Germany, Holland and England. We played about 5 matches in Germany and won each. The German people treated us in a royal manner and turned out in thousands to witness our matches. We were heralded in that country as world-beaters we were simply thrilled to witness their enthusiasm, sweet behaviour and unbounded hospitality. They are a great people — the Germans. Then we proceeded to play two important games in Amsterdam, one against an All Europe team and the other against Holland.

We beat All Europe by 5 goals to one and Holland by 6 goals to 1. Thus we once more established our Olympic victory and impressed upon the World that our win in the Olympic final over Holland by such a wide margin was not a lucky affair.

Next we went to England and played one match against the Indian Gymkhana there which included a few players of the English Olympic team and beat them by 3 clear goals. To France and after staying there for about 5 days, we flew back home.

SOLOMON'S GLORY PALES BEFORE KING MONGKUT'S

Vivid Insight Into Siamese Harem Life

IN spite of its title, 'Siamese Harem Life,' by Anna H. Leonowens (Arthur Barker, 21s.), is not one of those "books of the film" groomed for Hollywood and brushed over with bogus sexiness.

It is, in my opinion, the most enthralling piece of literature of its kind that I have read since 'The Thousand and One Nights', If you enjoyed the film 'Anna and the King of Siam,' based on M. D. Landon's story of Mrs. Leonowens's life at the court of King Mongkut, you will enjoy this book ten times more. An altogether remarkable Anna of twenty-eight, full of Victorian fortitude and kindness, sailed up to Bangkok to educate the Prince and some of the young ladies of the royal harem, writes the author in 'John O'London's Weekly'.

The real Anna is a weightier and more perceptive character than that portrayed in the film. She wrote her own account of those five absorbing years behind harem walls in her first book, "The English Governess at the Siamese Court.' Her second volume, 'Siamese Harem Life,' completes the picture. It was first published in 1873 and is reprinted now, thanks to the inspiration of the present publishers, in attractive format, charmingly illustrated by Rupert Forrest, with an Introduction by that great Oriental traveller, Freya Stark.

Anna Leonowens wrote excellent prose, to which she brought a fine insight, a clear imagination and a gift for atmosphere. Her book is really an unusual collection of short stories, based on personal or reported experience. Each story is good measure, pressed down, and running over. She reveals all the shimmering beauty of the harem, and is equally convincing on its brutality. As with 'The Arabian Nights,' her tales are exciting, but with an added depth imparted by her compassion and intelligence.

The intimate world she describes is one in which the most delightful and the most atrocious things can and do happen. Theatrical triumphs are followed by beatings upon the feet, illicit affections with back lashings, a ruthless justice inflicted "for the improvement of public morals."

Despite sadism, there are touching domestic moments.

"We are prisoners here, dear friend," said Thieng, "and we have to be very careful what we do."

Lady Thieng was the head wife, who contrived to be always in favour with the King, simply because she was the only woman in all that vast throng who really loved him. Anna describes charmingly her visits to this devoted lady.

Thieng received me with her usual bright, pleasant smile and hearty embrace; to give me the latter, she put down her youngest baby, a boy about two years old. Little "Chai" settled himself in my lap, as usual, and the host of women, like children eager to be amused, gathered around to listen to our baby-talk; and great was the general uproar when Chai would mimic me in singing scraps of baby-songs, or thrust an orange into my mouth, or put on my hat and cloak to promenade the chamber, and say "How do do?" like a veritable Englishman.

CITY WITHIN CITY

To understand the Court life in Bangkok we have to realize that the harem was a city within a city. Nang Harm, or the City of Veiled Women, had a population of nine thousand royal princesses, wives, concubines and servants, which makes even King Solomon's glory pale before King Mongkut's.

On the east, high above the trees, may be seen the many-towered and gilded roofs of the grand royal palace, brilliant as sapphire in the sunlight, and next to this is the old palace, to both of which is a private covered entrance for the women. Not far from this are the barracks of the Amazons, the women's hall of justice, and the dungeons (where as in the days of old, female judges daily administer justice to the inhabitants of this women's city), the beautiful temple, with its long, dim gallery and antique style of architecture, in which I taught the royal children, the gymnasium and the theatre, where the princesses and great ladies assemble every afternoon to gossip, play games, or watch the exercises of the dancing-girls.

RIGOROUS TRAINING

Into this pleasure-dome girls were taken as children to be turned into actresses, dancers, musicians and singers. A hundred or more different songs and poems were committed to memory by very small girls, who were thus converted into valuable walking libraries.

The story of a young woman called Choy tells of the rigorous training the dancers were obliged to undergo to become supple "like young canes of rattan." Actresses, compelled to learn whole classical dramas by heart, were severely beaten if they forgot a single word. The object of all this training was to be noticed favourably by the King. It was certainly no bed of roses to be initiated into the mysteries of the Siamese theatre in those days.

The King could be very hard to please, and sometimes his rages against his ladies were more than Anna could cope with. On several occasions she intervened on behalf of some unfortunate creature on whom His Majesty was venting his indignation at the moment. Even in good humour he was not an indulgent father or husband, largely owing to a scholarly interest in matters of morality. Having just finished a learned manuscript, which refuted, as he fondly believed, Dr. Bradley's theory of Original Depravity, he gave orders that Princess Vismita should be allowed an airing in the palace gardens before being removed to another cell for further correction!

DUAL ASPECTS

Delinquents were dealt with by a team of Amazons, "tender-hearted women" who were called upon at times to act as vindictive executioners. The beautiful tale of Tuptim, which means "Pomegranate," brings out the dual aspects of life in the harem. When she was unjustly found guilty of the crime of unfaithfulness, Anna pleaded for her life. At first the King granted the petition, but, upon reading the court proceedings, worked himself into a violent rage against "deadly sin," and changed his mind. The royal concubine and her supposed lover, a Buddhist priest, were exposed and tortured for the improvement of the public morals that afternoon."

For a month after Tuptim's death Anna avoided the King. But at last she was summoned to his presence. He said contritely:

"I have much sorrow for Tuptim. I shall now believe she is innocent. I have had a dream and I had clear observation in my vision of Tuptim and Balat floating together in a great wide space, and she has bent down and touched me on the shoulder, and said to me. 'We are guiltless. We were ever pure and guiltless on earth, and look, we are happy now.'"

Thus the two criminals became saints, and by order of the King a monument was erected in their memory.

Nothing much escaped Anna's keen eye in Eastern, or, one gathers from some acid asides, in Western civilization either.

KING'S TRIBUTE

When she left Siam, after five memorable years in the harem, the stubborn old King paid her a tribute which every reader of her book will wish to share. "Mem," he said at their last interview, "everyone is in affliction of your departure. Even that opium-eating secretary is very low down in his heart because you will go. It shall be because you must be a good and true lady. I am often angry on you, and lose my temper, though I have a large respect for you. But nevertheless you ought to know you are a difficult woman, and more difficult than generality. But you will forget, and come back to my service, for I have more confidence on you every day. Good-bye."

Anna Leonownes never returned to Siam. But I venture the opinion that once you have read her book you will return there with her again and again.

The regimental cook was fed-up. He gazed around gloomily and remarked that he wished he were dead.

His small but energetic assistant looked at him witheringly. "That's about right, you lump of laziness," he retorted. "Just suit you, that would lying in the bottom of a box with nothing to do!"

GLASS PAPER

Various types of paper made from glass fibre are being developed in the U. S. A., particularly for filtering and insulating applications.

The glass fibres, which are almost invisible to the naked eye, have been produced by Glass Fibers, Inc. after several years of laboratory work, and can be fed into the conventional paper-making process to produce rolls of all-glass paper in regulation commercial widths. This paper can be cut by scissors or rolled like ordinary paper.

Its developers claim that glass paper can be used in gas masks as filtering material and can replace and provide better insulation than the kraft paper at present used in electronic capacitors.

BONE CARPENTRY STRAIGHTENS LEGS

CHILDREN with "brittle" bones suffer many fractures in their lifetime by simply jumping, turning in bed or even sneezing. The broken arms and legs often knit into a twisted shape, making effective use impossible.

A team of surgeons at the Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children in Chicago has devised a unique operation to straighten these grotesque bones.

The deformed portion is taken out, placed on a table and sawed into small segments. These sections are then rotated, turned end for end and otherwise rearranged so as to make a straight alignment. They are then strung on a metal rod, much like beads threaded on a needle. The bone is then returned to its position in the arm or leg and fastened to its growing ends, top and bottom.

In a few weeks, the segments grow together to form a relatively smooth, straight bone. The inert metal rod remains in the extremity to give support and reduce the chance for further fracture

In some children, rods have been placed in all four extremities. In general, children who have been bedridden can now walk with crutches. Those who have been on crutches can walk without them.

ARGENTINIAN MEETS CZECH

Najdorf of Argentina is seen here playing with Filip of Czechoslovakia when the two countries met at the Helsinki Chess Olympiad. In the final league of the event Argentina finished second with Czechoslavakia a close third.

CHESS

A GAME FROM HELSINKI

THE silver medal winner of the Helsinki Olympic Chess Tourney, Argentina, was successful beyond any shadow of doubt in the event and quite a share of this success goes to the unimpeachable performance of Najdorf. At this great event of the year the names of the countries in the order of strength are USSR, Argentina, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, U.S.A., Hungary, Sweden, West Germany and Finland.

The game between Najdorf of Argentina and Filip of Czeckoslovakia is a battle of wits between these giant brains and the game is so eloquent that no commentary is necessary.

WHITE:— NAJDORF (Argentina)

BLACK:— FILIP (Czeckoslovakia).

King's Indian Defence

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KKt3, 3. P-KKt3, B-Kt2; 4. B-Kt2, P-Q4, 5. P x P, Kt x P; 6. P-K4, Kt-Kt5; 7. P-Q5, P-QB3; 8. Kt-K2, Castles; 9. Castles, P-K3, 10. B-Q2, B x P; 11. B x Kt, B x R; 12. QKt-B3, B x Kt, 13. Kt x B, R-K1; 14. Q-QB1, P-K4, 15. B-QR3. P x P?; 16. Kt x P, Kt-B3; 17. Q-R6, P-B3, 18. P-B4, P-B4; 19. P x P, R x P; 20. R-Q1, B-Q2; 21. B-Kt2 (Kt-K7 is better), B-K3, 22. P x P, B x P; 23. B-KR3, B-K3, 24. B x R, Kt x B; 25. Q-K3, Q-Kt1; 26. R-K1, Resigns

A new line was tried out by Stoltz in the International tournament at Belgrade against Pilnik almost successfully. This variation of the Queen's Gambit Accepted receives modern treatment after centuries of disuse.

From the International Tournament at Belgrade 1952. White. Pilnik: Black. Stoltz. Queen's Gambit Accepted.

1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P x P; (1*) 3. Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 4. P-K3, P-K3; 5. B x P, P-B4 (2*); 6. 0-0, P-QR3 (3*); 7. Q-K2, P-QKt4; 8. B-Kt3 (4*), B-Kt2; 9. P-Q4 (5*), P-B5 (6:); 10. B-B2, Kt-B3; 11. Kt-B3, Q-Kt3; 12B-Q2, QR-B1; 13. P x P; P x P; 14. P-K4, Kt-QKt5; 15. B-Kt1, B-K2, 16. R-K1, P-R3; 17. P-Q5 (7*), B-B4; 18. P x P, P x P; P x P; 19. P-K5, Kt-Kt5; 20. B-Kt6 ch., K-K2; 21. Kt-Q4, KR-Q1; 22. Kt (3) x P, Kt-QB3 23. Q x Kt, Kt x Kt; 24. Q-R4 ch., K-Q2; 25. Kt x Kt, B x Kt; 26. B-QR5, Q x P; 27. B. x R, R x B; 28. QR-Kt1, Resigns.

(1*) An ancient defence given a new lease of life by an original modern treatment. The defence is at least five centuries old.

(2*) This is not modern either as Steinitz introduced this for a purpose quite different from that of the moderns.

(3*) The first move of a Queen-side pawn roller.

(4*) The critical decision. 8. B-Q3 prevents.....B-Kt2 for at least one move.

(5*) Challenges Black's pawnroller before it gets going. Note the modern treatment of the defence which omits a pawn exchange in the centre to keep White's QB restricted.

(6*) This move gives up tension in the centre to the advantage of White.

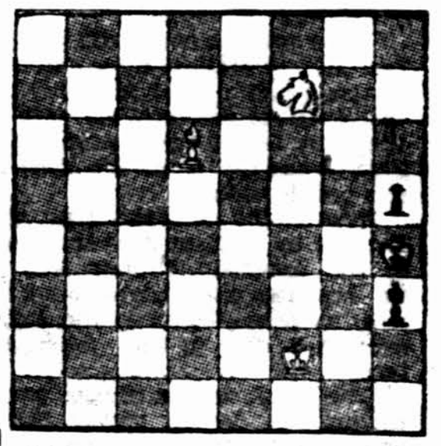
(7*) Thanks to Black's premature decision on the Q-side, White has a free hand in the centre and a sustained attack on the K-side.

(8*) Lesson: In this defence it is essential that Black should keep the tension in the centre; else the game will be decided in favour of White by a King-side attack which comes before Black's Q-side advantage for an endgame. Pilnick finished first in this tournament.

—Bhalchandra V Khare

Bhalji's Chess Corner

ENDING



White to play and win. Solution next week.

Problem No. 11 key move B-Kt8. This prize winning problem by W. A. Beers appeared in American Chess Bulletin in 1939.

Where Was The Moon?

(Continued from Page 2, col. 5)

watch for the famous Horn, which juts out from the Cape."

*

Our first sight of the Cape was with clouds hanging over the summit. Watching for the Horn was a fortunate diversion from this gloomy state of affairs.

Hearts during dinner were as low as the clouds. It was not till we were in the tender crossing the bay to the landing that a broadening gash of blue sky assured a clear evening after all.

No one lives on the Cape. When a ship is due, a few of the local people come to open a hut at its base, to sell special stamps, cards, and canes. Their children come along, too, with skimpy bouquets of wild flowers. But, though Norwegian children are hard to resist, they were out of luck as merchants. Their elders knew better what would help us up the grade, and did a big business with their canes of prodigious length, painted with a large "North Cape", so that no one at home could miss where we had been. I treasured mine till well in sight of the New York pier. Then I shook my head at the thought of piloting it through the maelstrom on the dock.

The path seen from the ship did not look so appalling as when we stood at the bottom staring up. The first thousand feet of our walk were vertical; the next mile, horizontal, which brought us to the northern tip of the Cape. To a precipice, with a sheer drop to the tea. The loudspeaker had urged everyone to wear "suitable" shoes. As I struggled up, I kept my eyes to the ground to make sure where I was stepping, so I had a fine view of as gay and impractical a lot of footgear as ever filled a show-case.

*

I am still wondering how I can ever describe the midnight sun seen from the thousand-foot cliff of the North Cape. What would you like to know most of all? Why not ask me some questions?

"Were you disappointed?"

"No!"

"Was it light at midnight?"

"Broad daylight."

"The sun was perfectly clear?"

"No. Not that evening. There were thin wisps of cloud across its surface, but they did not dim the majestic path of light over the water, which sparkled with rare brilliance."

"Is the Arctic Ocean wild and rough?"

"The funny thing was that though on top of the Cape the wind was persistent and blustering, the sea was quiet."

"Could you see anything but water?"

"Not to the north. On the right was another cape, by modern measurements said to jut five feet further north than the North Cape. But the North Cape has established its name, and no one bothers about that extra five feet."

"Did you see the moon?"

"I forgot all about her."

But she could not have been anywhere round. Even dazzled as I was by the midnight sun, surely I should have been conscious of her shining presents somewhere above that wide sweep of horizon.

*

Two nights afterward, while the ship steamed south, we crossed the Arctic Circle, and the sun, as we were told by the watchful loud-speaker, would sink ten degrees below the horizon. No one had the slightest idea how long it would take to reappear, so we hung round and yawned. Then we voted for bed. After all, even the laziest of us had at one time or another seen a sunrise. And through the porthole on the other side of the ship, there was the moon, a bit lopsided, but just where she should be. Where had she been?

Since my return I have asked and asked many people who I was sure would have a ready and simple answer to this question which nagged me. My authorities were very wise about the Northing and the Southing of the moon, which refers to the fact that the moon oscillates back and forth between positions north and south of the Equator. All this confused me more than ever, and pushed out of my mind what I might have checked on every time we have a full moon at home. For a full moon is never above the horizon at the same time as the sun.

The answer is as simple as that. "Don't you see," I was finally told, "on July 7th the sun was circling above the horizon; so on July 7th the full moon was obliged to circle below it"

Art Notes

(Continued from Page 21, Col. 5)

know little about such activities.

Encouragement to artistic and other crafts is still a subject of schemes and plans which are more or less on paper. The Cottage Industries Board of the Government has been abolished. Probably it had no achievements to show. It has been superceded by three different boards, and one of them is the All India Handicrafts Board—a separate body for handicrafts. The personnel consists of ladies and gentlemen whose names are known in association with various organisations. Having seen the personnel one is inclined to inquire whether expert knowledge of art and design was considered as a special qualification while the selection of members was made.

Improvement in design and introduction of new patterns are among the objects of the new Board, but it is not known whether the Board has experts to represent the province of art. Then the question is whether the activities of such boards ever extend actually to the cottages of craftsmen. The few patola-makers of Patan in Gujrat have continued their unique process of silk-wearing without any encouragement, while boards and committees having impressive personnel and objects, were in existence.

REMEDY FOR KIDNAPPING

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 1)

the young married girl who was kidnapped by scoundrels, from the side of her husband, had a hard time before she managed to extricate herself and reach the police. Molestation of girls on public roads, like the incident which took place in Lalbaugh at Lucknow recently has become common enough; but to be abducted from the side of your own menfolk and carried off for dishonourable purposes, takes the cake. And how can the poor man himself help his woman, if he is surrounded and held back by innumerable odds? Such insecurity in an independent nation is shameful to think of.

*

Of course, law should not be vicious, but it has to be strict, in order to prevent further crime. Sometime ago there were outpourings from humanitarian individuals, and so-called humanitarian societies, in the papers appealed to Government, to do away with death sentence, altogether. Surely in our zeal for a good cause, we should not lose our commonsense and sense of proportion altogether. A law-giver has to be practical and methodical, and should not be led away by emotionalism; otherwise he loses his sense of balance. Where would civilization be if murder were allowed to go unpunished by death? Much as we would like to, we cannot alter human nature. The desire for aggression on other people's possessions, greed, love of power and money, natred, envy and other evils have been with human beings since the world began and will continue to exist till the world lasts. Of course, civilization has done much to control the evil tendency in man's nature but it has only succeeded in thrusting it under the skin.

Scratch the surface and some or other of the above-mentioned tendencies will come out. So, merely kind-heartedness is not sufficient to control them. A certain amount of hard-headedness and practical-mindedness is also needed. What I want to make clear is, that it would lead to disaster if death sentence were altogether abolished by law.

*

On the other hand callous sentences such as whipping, are also disastrous, for they can be very much misused by the man whose charge it will be to carry them out. It will only serve to increase his sadistic tendencies, especially so as the executor is not even properly educated, and often an illiterate man. A law should hit the happy mean between two extremes. It should be neither callous nor too soft. It should be such as will help to destroy the criminal tendencies of a first-offender, and put the fear of God in the minds of those whose natural tendencies are evil. Firmness must be tempered with mercy.

*

In my opinion, kidnapping for any purpose, of a man, woman or child is almost as serious as murder. It is just as callous and cold-blooded, and indeed, often ends in murder. Kidnappers do not seem to realize this and merrily carry on their pernicious trade. Being hardened criminals, perhaps they are not afraid to spend a few years in jail even if found out. If they were faced with a death sentence, they would think twice before launching their evil schemes.

*

In America, where kidnapping is a common occurrence, the penalty is death. In India, it is not yet so common, and it is better for the Government, before the evil spreads, to take precautionary measures and pass a similar drastic law. This would help to save the life and honour of many helpless women and children and also of those men, who cannot protect themselves, as they are taken unawares and overpowered by large numbers.

I Am Type!

Of my earliest ancestry neither histsory nor relics remain. The wedge-shaped symbols impresed in plastic clay by Babylonian builders in the dim past foreshadowed me: from them through the hieroglyphs of the ancient Egyptians, the lapidary inscriptions of the Romans, down to the beautiful letters by the scribes of the Italian Renaissance I was in the making. John Gutenberg was the first to cast me in metal. From his chance though straying through an idle reverie—a dream most golden—the profound art of printing with movable types was born. Cold, rigid and implacable I may be—yet the first impress of my face brought the Divine Word to countless thousands. I bring into the light of day the precious stores of knowledge and wisdom long hidden in the grave of ignorance. I coin for you the enchanting tale, the philosopher's moralizing, and the poet's phantasies; I enable you to exchange the irksome hours with books.... golden urns filled with all the manna of the past. In books, I present to you a portion of the Eternal Mind caught in its progress through the world stamped in an instant, and preserved for eternity. Through me Socrates and Plato, Chaucer and the Bards become your faithful friends who ever surround and minister to you. I am the leaden army that conquers the world; I am type!

"NOVEL" IDEA

A young married couple who were engaged in the book-publishing business linked their domestic and commercial interests neatly by naming their first child Preface. Assuming rather recklessly that the second hild would complete the family volume they called it Finis. But there was still a literary parallel when the third child appeared. It became Addendum. There would almost be a case for action by the N.S.P.C.C. if a fourth baby were named Erratum.—"Northerner II", in the Yorkshire Post.

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Red Menace In Japan

• WILL TOKYO SWALLOW • CHINESE TRADE BAIT?

HAS Communism been effectively controlled in Japan? Are the Japanese truly pro-American? These and other vital questions are given expert analysis by the co-authors of the authoritative "Red Flag Over Japan."

By Paul Langer And Rodger Swearingen
(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

DESPITE the Japanese Communist Party's resounding defeat in recent national elections, a formidable underground organization remains in operation. Anti-foreign and particularly anti-American feeling, moreover, is being fomented on an increasing scale.

It would be rash, however, to jump to gloomy conclusions as to the future of Japan.

The government is still in control of the situation. Riots and acid bottles which marked May Day demonstrations are not yet part of the daily life of the average Japanese, especially when he lives in the countryside.

Indeed, the message sent this summer by William Z. Foster, boss of the American Communists, to th Japanese party might sound almost as preposterous to the Japanese as it does to the American reader.

"The heroic actions of your party carried out despite bestial police oppression," Mr. Foster proclaimed, "is giving new courage to the American people suffering under increasingly severe terror and oppression."

NOT TOO SECURE

It must be admitted, however, that the relative success of the Japanese Communist Party, now in its third year of militant operations, is evidence that Japan is not as secure a fortress of democracy as many observers would like us to believe.

How do the Japanese Communists themselves evaluate the present situation and their chances of success in that vital area?

A document circulated recently among high party officials succinctly presents the Communist point of view: "The present situation (in Japan) calls for the formation of defence nuclei on the largest possible scale. It necessitates also a thorough investigation of the enemy's strength as well as of that of our own supporters and calls for the preparation of military action involving our main forces.

"The point has not been reached yet where workers and farmers will rise in arms to engage in revolutionary struggle. However, we are now in that embryonic (revolutionary) stage where the masses already realize the need for such a struggle."

NO IMMUNITY

Does there exist in Japan fertile soil for communism despite the reform work done by the American occupying authorities and despite the large sums poured into the country to rebuild it physically and spiritually?

Is Japan immune to the Communist danger from within, thanks to the living example of democracy in the persons of thousands of American soldiers stationed there, and thanks to the unfriendly attitude of the Soviets, who refuse to account for several hundred thousand Japanese prisoners, who continue to seize Japanese fishing boats and their crews, and who obstinately deny the San Francisco Peace Treaty's validity?

Japan's economic future is far from bright now that American restrictions on trade with China have deprived Japan of a natural market and of cheap raw materials.

BIG BAIT

Under such conditions the promise of trade with the tremendous areas of the Communist bloc is a powerful trump in the Communist game.

Many of the non-Communist industrialists are wondering what, if anything, will replace American orders once the Korean war has been settled and some are willing

'A LA' MOSCOW

Japanese Communist processionists carry pictures of boss Tokuda.

AFTERMATH OF OCCUPATION

to make their peace with the Communists.

There is talk in Osaka, textile centre of Japan, of contributions to the party coffers emanating from leaders of the industry.

More serious perhaps in its effects is the void caused by Japan's defeat—the old values have proved useless; the belief of the nation in its mission and its very self-confidence have been destroyed. Defeat brought a rude awakening not only to the defeated militarists.

After a period of temporary enthusiasm for democracy, the Japanese have become weary of the word. Too often has the term "democracy" been idly mouthed. Paradise did not materialize overnight.

On the contrary, the old leaders are reappearing almost everywhere; the giant trusts split by order of the occupation are recombining; the armed forces "demobilized forever" are reconstituted under a new name.

Civil liberties are threatened and men in uniform are again marching through Japan's streets, while, despite the new Constitution forbidding recourse to war, peace seems as elusive as ever. There are many among the more thoughtful Japanese who are gripped by a feeling of despair, a feeling which is as deep as the hopes had once been high.

Americans by now have become accustomed to the phenomenon—material support and aid tendered a vanquished or economically weak nation does not necessarily produce friendship or even respect.

MOSCOW LINE

Millions would have starved in Japan during those first terrible months after the surrender if it hadn't been for American help. Thousands would have perished if it hadn't been for American medical aid. Anarchy would have reigned had it not been for the steadying hand of the American occupying authorities.

Now, for the most part, this is forgotten or interpreted in the light of recent developments as sinister machinations of an imperialist power aiming at making a colony out of Japan

The Communists and their sympathizers have played this theme for all it is worth: the United States is "enslaving" Japan to suck profit out of its already impoverished people, who in turn are being used "to hold down the rising nations of Asia."

All the discontent which military occupation breeds, all the disappointment which any work of reform entails, all the human suffering that resulted inevitably from the defeat and its aftermath, have been channelled into a stream of anti-American feeling.

Responsibility for many of the unpleasant facts of Japanese life are always laid at the American door—the restrictions imposed on civil liberties; the symptoms of the emergence of a new police state (such as the recently passed anti-subversive activities bill, which is aimed at Communism but may well in the hands of a reactionary government become a weapon of oppression); the Korean war (which is profitable but fraught with dangers for Japan); the creation of para-military units; the continued presence of foreign troops on Japanese soil; the various American-Japanese agreements which establish something resembling extra-territoriality (an issue the importance of which the American rarely appreciates or plans to reestablish the military draft and regular army.

Backed up by Russian-edited literature depicting American "bacteriological warfare,' accompanied by reminders of the ravages wrought by the atom bomb, Communist propaganda paints an effective picture of an "inhuman America". Thus the United States has become in the eyes of many a Japanese the enemy of Asians and the war-monger par excellence.

It is peace above all else the Japanese yearn for. If defeat and American occupation policy have succeeded in one thing, they have succeeded in instilling in the Japanese people an absolute (one is almost tempted to say an unreasonable) yearning for peace—peace at any price.

"U.S. COLONY"

There is especially among the young people little desire to defend Japan against aggression, all the more as Communist propaganda to some extent has succeeded in causing the impression that aggression has already been committed, that the enemy is already firmly entrenched in Japan, that Japan is nothing but "an American colony."

The other main theme of Communist propaganda in Japan is colonial status versus national independence. In an amazing switch of position the Japanese Communist has become the defender of "racial independence", the fighter for a "Japanese Japan", ruled by its own people and not "subservient to the dictates of a foreign power."

BAD MOVE

Neither Gen. Douglas Mac Arthur's alleged remark about the "12-year-old mentality" of the Japanese, nor the decision in the summer of this year to move American headquarters into the buildings of the former Japanese War Ministry (forever associated in the minds of the Japanese with the memory of militarism), nor some of the provisions of the American-Japanese Administrative Agreement (which seem to stipulate a degree of juridical independence for United States forces reminding of 19th-century extraterritoriality rather than of a freely entered and equal partnership) arouse pro-American feelings in Japan.

Economic distress and the uncertain outlook for Japan's economy, the void caused by the eclipse of traditional values, the disappointment with the slow rate of growth of Japanese democracy, a natural resentment against the prolonged presence of foreign troops in Japan, the radiations of the immense Communist power centre in east Asia, as well as a strong desire for peace and opposition to any kind of involvement in a world conflict, have operated in favour of the Communists.

How effectively have they exploited this situation?

PARTY POSITION

Three years ago the Japanese Communist Party, with 100,000 registered members, with some 40 representatives in both houses of the Japanese Diet, with vast party enterprises, including publishing houses and printing establishments, was a growing power in Japan.

Today its popularity at the polls has suffered, its registered members have decreased more than 50 per cent, and the party's financial empire is tottering. At first glance the party seems to have lost its former influence. What has happened?

In January, 1950, the Cominform sharply rebuked the Japanese Party for its lack of aggressiveness and urged a shift to militant action-to coincide with the Communist offensive in Asia. A few months later the Korean war was under way.

By then the Japanese Communists were already carrying out the Cominform order. Their leaders, Tokuda (a veteran Tokyo-Moscow commuter) and Nozaka (long-time Comintern official and intimate friend of Mao Tze-tung), purged by General MacArthur, had disappeared underground.

KOREAN MINORITY PLUMPS FOR IT

Legal party activities were gradually reduced in favour of illegal work. Military and semi-military party units sprang up. "Deviationists" were being expelled, and from splits and defections emerged a party bearing the revolutionary imprint.

A new party programme and new party regulations further confirmed that the Japanese Communists, at the sacrifice of popularity, were preparing for the revolutionary struggle.

ORGANISATION

Today secret party members probably outnumber those officially registered. Defence nuclei are being organized throughout Japan—three or four men forming a squad; three of these are combined into a shock troop; three shock troops are in turn organized into a larger unit, of which two or three are combined into the largest Communist military unit (each of the more than 40 prefectures is scheduled to be "defended" eventually by at least one of these large units).

Their equipment is still spotty. Home-manufactured weapons, following the instructions of secret party manuals (produced by teams of scientists and workers familiar with the supply situation), prevail. Some weapons are secured by devious ways from American sources or by raiding police boxes. Typical is a handbill distributed recently in Osaka "Fight back! Attack the cops and take away their pistols!"

In this field of genuine revolutionary action the Japanese Communist Party is largely guided by the experience of the Chinese Communists.

There were indications that at the height of victory the Korean Communists considered landing in Japan. Despite the United Nations military success on the Korean Peninsula, the Korean Communists have landed in force in Japan.

The story of the Korean minority there reaches back into the prewar days when Japan needed cheap labour for its mines. There followed a sad period of oppression, of racial discrimination, and of cruel exploitation. Japan is now reaping manifold all the hatred it has sown.

Discriminated against even today, economically weak and surrounded by suspicion, most of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan have become passionate advocates of and fighters for Communism.

They have little to lose, and only the Communist Party accepts them as equals.

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